VOL. IV. No. 40. } GREENSBORO, N. C., for the Week Ending October 8, 1859. { Whole No. 193

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

While Cornwallis, after the signal victory at Camden, and the capitulation of Charleston, endeavored, by severe measures, to break the spirits of the people, and to establish the royal authority in South Carolina, he did not lose sight of his ulterior projects. He sent emissaries into North Carolina to excite the loyalists there, and to assure them of the speedy march of the British army into that province. On the 8th of September he left Camden, and toward the end of the month arrived at Charlotte, in North Carolina; of which place he took possession after a slight resistance from some volunteer cavalry under Colonel Davie. Though symptoms of opposition manifested themselves at Charlotte, yet he advanced toward Salisbury, and ordered his militia to cross the Yadkin. But Cornwallis was suddenly arrested in his victorious career by an unexpected disaster. He made every exertion to rally the well-affected inhabitants of the country, and to form them into a British militia. For that purpose he employed Major Ferguson, of the 71st regiment, an officer of much merit, with a small detachment, in the district of Ninety-Six, to train the loyalists, and to attach them to his own party. From the operations of that officer he expected the most important services.

Ferguson executed his commission with activity and zeal; collected a large number of loyalists, and committed great depredations on the friends of independence in the back settlements. When about to return to the main army in triumph, he was detained by one of those incidents which occasionally occur in war, and influence the course of events and the destiny of nations. A Colonel Clarke of Georgia, who had fled from that province on its reduction by Campbell in 1779, had retired to the northward; and, having collected a number of followers in the Carolinas, he returned to his native province, at the head of about 700 men; and, while Cornwallis was marching from Camden to Charlotte, attacked the British post at Augusta. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, who commanded at that place with a garrison of about 150 provincials, aided by some friendly Indians, finding the town untenable, retired toward an eminence on the banks of the Savannah, named Garden Hill. But the enemy occupied it before his arrival; by bringing his artillery, however, to bear upon them, after a desperate conflict, he succeeded in dislodging them and in gaining possession of the hill, but with the loss of his cannon. There Clarke besieged him, till informed of the near approach of a British detachment from Ninety-Six, under Colonel Cruger. He then retreated, abandoning the cannon which he had taken; and, though pursued, effected his escape. Notice was instantly sent to Ferguson of Clarke's retreat, and of his route; and high hopes of intercepting him were entertained. For that purpose Ferguson remained longer in those parts, and approached nearer the mountains, than he would otherwise have done. As he had collected about 1,500 men, he had no apprehension of any force assembling in that quarter able to embarrass him.

Meanwhile the depredations committed by Ferguson exasperated many of the inhabitants of the country, some of whom, fleeing across the Allegany mountains, gave their western brethren an alarming account of the evils with which they were threatened. Those men, living in the full enjoyment of that independence for which the Atlantic states were struggling, resolved to keep the war at a distance from their settlements. The hardy mountaineers of the western parts of Virginia and North Carolina assembled under Colonels Campbell, Sevier, Shelby, and Cleveland. Other parties, under their several leaders, hastened to join them. They were all mounted, and unencumbered with baggage. Each man had his blanket, knapsack, and rifle; and set out in quest of Ferguson, equipped in the same manner as when they hunted the wild beasts of the forest. At night the earth afforded them a bed, and the heavens a covering; the flowing stream quenched their thirst; their guns, their knapsacks, or a few cattle driven in their rear, supplied them with food. Their numbers made them formidable, and the rapidity of their movements rendered it difficult to escape them. They amounted to nearly 3,000.

On hearing of their approach, Ferguson began to retreat toward Charlotte, and sent messengers to Cornwallis to apprize him of his danger. But the messengers were intercepted; and the earl remained ignorant of the perilous situation of his detachment. In the vicinity of Gilbert, the Americans, apprehensive of Ferguson's escape, selected 1,000 of their best riflemen, mounted them on their fleetest horses, and sent them in pursuit. Their rapid movements rendered his retreat impracticable; and Ferguson, sensible that he would inevitably be overtaken, chose his ground on King's mountain, on the confines of North and South Carolina, and waited the attack.

On the 7th of October the Americans came up with him. Campbell had the command; but his authority was merely nominal, for there was little military order or subordination in the attack. They agreed to divide their forces, in order to assail Ferguson from different quarters; and the divisions were led on by Colonels Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, and Williams. Cleveland, who conducted the party which began the attack, addressed his men as follows:—

"My brave fellows! we have beaten the tories, and we can beat them. When engaged, you are not to wait for the word of command from me. I will show you by my example how to fight; I can undertake no more. Every man must consider himself an officer, and act on his own judgment. Though repulsed, do not run off; return, and renew the combat. If any of you are afraid, you have not only leave to withdraw, but are requested to do so."

Cleveland instantly began the attack; but was soon compelled to retire before the bayonet. But Ferguson had no time to continue the pursuit: for Shelby came forward from an unexpected quarter, and poured in a destructive fire. Ferguson again resorted to the bayonet, and was again successful. But at that moment, Campbell's division advanced on another side, and a new battle began. Campbell, like his comrades, was obliged to retreat. But Cleveland had now rallied his division, and advanced anew to the combat. The royalists wheeled, and met this returning assailant. In this way there was an unremitting succession of attacks for about fifty minutes. Ferguson obstinately defended himself, and repulsed every assailant; but at last he fell mortally wounded; and the second in command, seeing the contest hopeless, surrendered. Ferguson and 150 of his men lay dead on the field; as many were wounded; nearly 700 laid down their arms; and upward of 400 escaped. Among the prisoners the number of regular British soldiers did not amount to 100. The Americans lost about twenty men, who were killed on the field, and they had many wounded. They took 1,500 stand of arms. Major Ferguson's position was good; but the hill abounded with wood, and afforded the Americans, who were all riflemen, an opportunity of fighting in their own way, and of firing from behind trees.

The Americans hanged ten of their prisoners on the spot, pleading the guilt of the individuals who suffered, and the example of the British, who had executed a greater number of Americans. Those rude warriors, whose enterprise was the spontaneous impulse of their patriotism or revenge, who acknowledged no superior authority, and who were guided by no superior counsels, having achieved their victory and attained their object, dispersed and returned home. Most of the prisoners were soon after released.

The ruin of Ferguson's detachment, from which so much had been expected, was a severe blow to Cornwallis: it disconcerted his plans, and prevented his progress northward. On the 14th of October, as soon after obtaining certain information of the fall of Major Ferguson as the army could be put in motion, he left Charlotte, where Ferguson was to have met him, and began his retreat toward South Carolina.

WEBSTER'S STATUE.

The dedication of the bronzed statue of Daniel Webtser took place in the State House grounds in Boston on the 17th September. The oration on the occasion was pronounced by the Hon. Edward Everett. It was a noble effort, well worthy the fame of the great orator. We furnish our readers below the conclusion, which relates to Mr. Webster's personal character:

"This is not the occasion to dwell upon the personal character of Mr. Webster, or the fascination of his social intercourse, or the charm of his domestic life. Something I could have said on his companionable dispositions and habits, his genial temper, the resources and attractions of his conversation, his love of nature, alike in her wild and uncultivated aspects, and his keen perception of the beauties of this fair world in which we live; something of his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which, next to his professional and public duties, formed the occupation of his life; something of his fondness for athletic and manly sports and exercises; something of his friendships, and of his attachments warmer than friendships,—the son, the husband, and the father; something of the joys and the sorrows of his home,—of the strength of his religious convictions, his testimony to the truth of the Christian Revelation; the tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something on these topics I have elsewhere said, and may not here repeat

Some other things, my friends, with your indulgence, I would say; thoughts, memories, which crowd upon me; too vivid to be repressed, too personal almost to be uttered.

On the 17th of July, 1804, a young man from New Hampshire arrived in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendless. He was twenty-two years of age, and had come to take the first steps in the career of life at the capital of New England.—Three days after arriving in Boston he presented himself, without letters of recommendation, to Mr. Christopher Gore, then just returned from England, after an official residence of some years, and solicited a place in his office as a clerk. His only introduction was by a young man as little known to Mr. Gore as himself, and who went to pronounce his name, which he did so indistinctly as not to be heard. His slender figure, striking countenance, large dark eye and massy brow, his general appearance indicating a delicate organization, his manly carriage and modest demeanor, arrested attention and inspired confidence. His humble suit was granted, he was received in the office, and had been there a week before Mr. Gore learned that his name was Daniel Webster! His elder brother—older in years, but later in entering life—(for whose education Daniel, while teacher of the Academy at Fryeburg, had drudged till midnight in the office of the Register of Deeds), at that time taught a small school in Short street (now Kingston street) in Boston, and while he was in attendance at the commencement at Dartmouth, in 1804, to receive his degree, Daniel supplied his place. At that school, at the age of ten, I was then a pupil, and there commenced a friendship which lasted, without interruption or chill, while life lasted; of which, while mine lasts, the grateful recollection will never perish. From that time forward I knew, I honored, I loved him. I saw him at all seasons and on all occasions, in the flush of public triumph—in the intimacy of the fireside—in the most unreserved interchange of personal confidence; in health and in sickness, in sorrow and in joy; when early honors began to wreath his brow, and in after life through most of the important scenes of his public career. I saw him on occasions that show the manly strength, and, what is better, the manly weakness of the human heart; and I declare this day, in the presence of Heaven and of men, that I never heard from him the expression of a wish unbecoming a good citizen and a patriot—the utterance of a word unworthy of a gentleman and a Christian; that I never knew a more generous spirit, a safer adviser, a warmer friend.

Do you ask me if he had faults? I answer, he was a man. He had some of the faults of a lofty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; he had none of the faults of a groveling, mean, and malignant nature. He had especially the "last infirmity of a noble mind," and had no doubt raised an aspiring eye to the highest object of political ambition. But he did it in the honest pride of a capacity equal to the station, and with a consciousness that he should reflect back the honor which it conferred. He might say, with Burke, that "he had no arts but honest arts;" and if he sought the highest honors of the State, he did it by transcendent talent, laborious service, and patriotic devotion to the public good.

It was not given to him, any more than to the other members of the great triumvirate with whom his name is habitually associated, to attain the object of their ambition; but posterity will do them justice, and begins already to discharge the debt of respect and gratitude. A noble mausoleum in honor of Clay, and his statue by Hart, are in progress: the statue of Calhoun, by Powers, adorns the Court House in Charleston, and a magnificent monument to his memory is in preparation; and we present on this day, fellow-citizens, the Statue of Webster, in enduring bronze, on a pedestal of granite from his native State, the noble countenance modeled from his person reproduced, from faithful recollection, by the oldest and most distinguished of the living artists of the country. He sleeps by the multitudinous ocean, which he himself so much resembled, in its mighty movements and its mighty repose; but his monumental form shall henceforward stand sentry at the portals of the Capitol; the right hand pointing to that symbol of the Union on which the left reposes, and his imperial gaze directed, with the hopes of the country to the boundless West. In a few short years, we, whose eyes have rested on his majestic person, whose ears have drunk in the music of his clarion voice, shall have gone to our rest; but our children, for ages to come, as they dwell with awe-struck gaze upon the monumental bronze, shall say, "O that we could have seen—O that we could have heard—the great original!"

Two hundred and twenty-nine years ago, this day, our beloved city received, from the General Court of the Colony, the honored name of Boston. On the long roll of those whom she has welcomed to her nurturing bosom, is there a name which shines with a brighter lustre than his? Seventy-two years ago, this day, the Constitution of the United States was tendered to the acceptance of the people by George Washington. Who of all the gifted and patriotic of the land, that have adorned the interval, has done more to unfold its principles, assert its purity, and to promote its duration.

Here, then, under the cope of Heaven; here, on this lovely eminence; here, beneath the walls of the Capitol of old Massachusetts; here, within the sight of those fair New England villages; here, in the near vicinity of the graves of those who planted the germs of all this palmy growth; here, within the sound of sacred bells, we raise this monument, with loving hearts, to the Statesman, the Patriot, the Fellow-citizen, the Neighbor, the Friend. Long may it guard the approach to these halls of council; long may it look out upon a prosperous country; and, if days of trial and disaster should come, and the arm of flesh should fail, doubt not that the monumental form would descend from its pedestal, to stand in the front rank of the peril, and the bronze lips repeat the cry of the living voice,—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

Such characters as Webster, Calhoun, Jackson and Clay are enduringly fixed in history. The storms that beat upon the Alleghanies make as little impression as the change of governments and the lapse of time will make upon the solid structure of their fame. That fame belongs not to party, but to the whole country. Instead of diminishing, it will increase as long as great talents and heroic and indomitable will are cherished and respected by the human race.

POLITICAL CHIPS.—An office-holder remarked the other day, at the National Hotel, in Washington, in reply to the question: 'Who are your folks going to nominate?'

'Oh? I have stock in all the candidates'

'What—any in Old Buck?'

'Yes, two chips;

'Good! Just enough to carry him out on, March 4, 1861.'

Office-holder caved and stood treat.

How short-lived are the best resolutions made in our own strength! they resemble the early dew which soon passeth away, and the grass upon the house-top which withereth afore it groweth up.

☞ Tom Crowin said in his Fourth of July speech at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground: "If I were Emperor, the tongue of a Disunionist should be torn out and his dry bones made to rattle in the wind.

Mrs. Partington makes Shakespeare say, "Sweet are the uses of advertisements." Its so—if he didn't say it.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The French Classics.

BY GEO. W. COTHRAN.

VOLTAIRE'S WORKS.

The first volume of the Select Works of M. DE VOLTAIRE, as constituting a portion of this series of French Classics, has just been issued. It contains Voltaire's History of Charles XII., King of Sweden, a Life of Voltaire by Lord Brougham, and critical notices by Macaulay and Carlyle. The translation is that of Dr. Smollet, an excellent one, and much improved by the careful labors of the editor of this series.

A richer volume than this can scarcely be found anywhere; the subject matter is of such an important character, and the authors of the different portions of the volume are men of such celebrity, that comment is needless. What could we say of Voltaire, after what has been written by Lord Brougham, Macaulay and Carlyle, that would be either new or interesting? The name of Voltaire is familiar with every student, and every casual reader, of the world's literature; and his History of Charles XII. is known wherever literature is known. This volume is doubly important; first, on account of its literary excellence, and secondly, on account of its historical value. The History of Charles XII has already been in existence over a century, and has met with universal praise. It has often been a matter of curiosity to us to know why this work, —so interesting and so valuable,— should not, ere this, have been re-published in this country. This is the first time that it has ever appeared in this country in a neat, substantial and proper style. We hail it, as an old friend in a new and appropriate dress. It is one of our favorites amongst the works of Voltaire; and it has afforded us real pleasure to again read it through. Such a treat as this—such a literary luxury —we seldom find in modern literature.

We have heretofore spoken of the beauty, the importance and necessity of this excellent series of "Classics," of the splendid manner in which the publishers, Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, have issued the volumes which they have already offered, and also of the importance and admirable manner in which the editor, Mr. O. W. WIGHT, has performed his task as Editor. It therefore only remains for us to recommend this volume to our reader, and which we do most warmly, to complete our notice. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MADAME DE STAEL'S WORKS.

The latest addition which our publishers, Messrs. DERBY & JACKSON, have made to their unrivalled series of "French Classics" is the "*germany*" of Madame DE STAEL, in two volumes. While this is the latest, it is, in some respects, the most interesting work of the whole series. French literature affords but few better works than this: aye, we might even say, in its particular line, French literature affords no more interesting work than this. In it, MADAME DE STAEL, has proven to the world, that a woman is capable of ascending the ladder leading to the temple of Fame, as high as man can. We think that MADAME DE STAEL, as an essayist and critic, stands at the head of all female writers, of all time. She possesses a masculine vigor and strength of intellect, and yet that vigorous strength was harmonized, adorned and beautified by the gentler and more refined graces of woman.— Thus combining the vigorous intellectual powers of the male, with the gentler excellencies and refinements of the female, her works rank amongst the first in the literature of France. Her "*Corinne, or Italy*," is more generally known in this country than "*Germany*," it having for many years, been used in schools and seminaries of learning as a standard text-book in the French Language, yet we, on the whole, prefer "*Germany*." Her remarks upon the Germans and German literature, Philosophy and arts &c., remind us of the clear and splendid essays of Hazlitt.

We survey the literature of nation after nation, in vain for a female author of equal merit to MADAME DE STAEL. *Her equal can not be found.* It is with pleasure that we recur to the days and nights which we spent in reading her works. There is none of the French Classics which we read more or with greater pleasure than Madame De Stael. True, Carlyle has written much upon German literature, has for years, been a worshipper of Goethe and Jean Paul Frederick Richter, yet we return with increased pleasure to the "*Germany*" of Madame De Stael after reading his works. No where do we find, in so pleasing and accessible shape, so much that is interesting and important to be known relative to Germany, and German thought and Literature as in this work. It is an epitome of German thought and literature.

We should be pleased to write at length upon this subject, but we are reluctantly compelled to forego that pleasure for a short time, when we will resume this subject, and prepare an essay upon the life, genius and literary labors of this remarkable woman. Until then we pass this work over to our readers with the heartiest commendations. Mr. WIGHT has edited it with his usual ability, and it is published in splendid style. Do not fail to read "*Germany*," if you desire to indulge in a rare literary treat. Price in sheep $1.50 per vol.

Railroads in the United States.

The *Capitalists' Guide and Railway Annual*, by H. F. Stow, contains some interesting statistics concerning railroads in the United States, from which the following is condensed:

It appears that in nine years, or from 1850 to 1859, the railways of the United States increased from seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five to twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four miles in length. In this period the increase in the New England States amounted to 62,74 per. cent, while in eight of the Western States the increase was 1,-201,41 per cent. At the same time the former gained in population 16,12 per cent., and the latter 46,22. The total cost of the roads, up to 1859, amounted to three hundred and sixty-five millions four hundred and fifty-one thousand and seventy dollars, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been wasted in construction; yet, by their influence, lands have been advanced in value, and the speed of internal communication greatly augmented, and the whole country benefitted.

There are at this time twenty-eight thousand miles of finished roads in the United States, and about sixteen thousand miles either under construction, or projected, requiring four hundred millions of dollars for their completion. It is estimated, however, that many years must elapse before sufficient capital can be diverted from other objects to carry them through. In the meantime, many projected in a spirit of rivalry to other roads will be abandoned. It is calculated that twenty thousand miles of railway are sufficient to do all the business of the country at the present time, and that eight thousand miles have been constructed, in part rivalry to other roads, which have proved a dead loss to stockholders, and in the main will pass into the hands of the bond-holders. The average cost of railways per. mile has been thirty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars. In the middle States, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen dollars; in the Southern States, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and six dollars, and in the Western States, thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars.

The reason assigned for the cheapness of construction of railroads at the South is, that they were built on the cash plan. Among the net earning, the Panama shows the largest returns, being twenty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars per mile; and those earning the least, or nothing to stockholders were found in Maine, Vermont, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, New York, &c. The list of dividend paying roads comprises seventy eight; among which, two pay an annual dividend of 12 per cent; nine, 10 per cent; two, 9 per cent; ten, 8 per cent; six, 7 per cent; thirty, 6 per cent; five, 5 per cent; one, per cent; one, 2½; and one, 2 per cent. The list of delinquent companies on stock or bonds amounts to thirty-three. The total bonded debts of the American railways, all of which mature between 1859, and 1874, amount to four hundred and eleven million one hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and two dollars. The total debts of the States, including all liabilities, direct and indirect, including loans to railroads and expenditures for canal and banking purposes, amount, according to Mr. Stow's statement, to about two hundred and ninety one million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars. Many of the liabilities incurred, however, for canals, railroads, and banks cannot be considered in the light of any direct charge upon the people, as they, in most cases, pay their interest and sinking funds to the State, and in some cases they yield a surplus revenue to the treasury. New Jersey has no direct debt, but an indirect liability on account of canals and railroad bonds of some seven millions, which forms no tax upon the people.— Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island and New Hampshire have no debts, at all, neither direct nor indirect.

VIRGINIA SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia will be held in Lynchburg on the 26th, 27th and 28th of October. This is expected to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. Arrangements have been made with the Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads, to pass the delegates to and from Lynchburg at half price, and other Companies are expected to grant the same privilege. The Temperance cause is progressing rapidly in the Old Dominion, a general revival is being experienced.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, is erecting on Pennsylvania Avenue, an art gallery, which is estimated to cost some 200,-000 dollars. The gallery will be free, and will be managed by trustees appointed by Mr. Corcoran.

Mr. Lentze, the artist, is at West Point, engaged on a painting of the capture of a cannon at Princeton, with Washington in the act of leading on his men, as he says, "Now, boys, the day is our own!"

Mrs. Blandina Dudley recently conveyed to two children of Rutger B. Miller, all the property she possessed, reserving for herself only an annual income of $4000 during her life. The circumstances under which the paper was executed seemed to leave no doubt that Mrs. Dudley never intended such a disposition of her estate. Indeed, she denied ever having executed such a paper. Ex-Governor King was chosen mediator, and after some negotiation it was agreed that Mr. Miller should assent to a revocation of the deed, he being paid $10,000 cash for the interest of his children. But this has now been upset by the refusal of Mrs. Dudley, acting by advice of her counsel, to pay the $10, 00. So the matter goes to the courts, where the life of the old lady and the estate may both be exhausted.

An offer of marriage has recently been made by the Duke of Rutland to the Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Cambridge, which the latter, who no longer boasts of the charms of youth, is rather anxious to accept. Her consent, however, is not sufficient, as by the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, passed some ninety years ago, in the reign of George III., no member of the reigning family can legally contract matrimony without the assent of the sovereign personally declared, and Queen Victoria objects to granting the requisite license.

A Newport correspondence of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, having finished the proof-reading of his first volume of the 'Life of Madison,' has gone hence to visit friends on the Hudson River."

We learn that Hon. Edward B. Harden, of Dalton, Georgia, is engaged in preparing a life of the late Gov. Geo. M. Troup.

THE NEW STYLE OF ENVELOPES.—The *Constitution* says:—"A number of orders for the new patent envelopes having been already filed in the department, the Postmaster-General has directed that the contractor furnish half a million of the self-ruling envelopes ordered by the Department in boxes and packages suitable for immediate distribution to the post-offices. It is expected that the envelopes will be ready by the 1st of October.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN AMERICA.—It was built in 1681, in the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, and is still occupied as a place of worship. The bell rope hangs down in the middle of the house, where it was placed in order that the bell might be rung instantly to give alarm of any Indian incursions. There are many of the old-fashioned square pews in the house, enclosed by what resembles more a high and substantial unpainted fence than any thing to be seen in a mordern church. The frame is oak, and the beams are huge and numerous. The old house is good for two hundred years more. This old church has an old pastor, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, having preached in it for fifty-three years.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The General Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States, which meets once in three years, convened in Richmond on the 5th of October.

The next session of the Virginia Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence at Lynchburg, on the 16th of November next, Bishop Early presiding.

The next session of the Methodist Protestant Conference of the Virginia District, will be held in Norfolk, on the 3rd day of November next.

COTTON PROSPECT.—The United States Economist, in speaking of the cotton crop, says that the prospects are very favorable, and that it is not impossible that the exports of the coming year may be pushed to three and a quarter millions, at a price equal to that of 1858, say, average $65 per bale, which would give an export value of two hundred and ten millions of dollars, and impart to the Southern section of the country a greater degree of prosperity than ever yet fell to its lot.

CONVICTION OF THE MUSIC TEACHER SWINDLER.—Hiram P. Leslie, the music teacher and swindler, was tried at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, for the larceny of the trunks of fifteen young ladies, whom he had engaged as teachers, and convicted. The Judge regretted that the prisoner was amenable on only one charge, and sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary, at hard labor—that being the extreme penalty.

There is many a good wife who can neither dance nor sing well.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We understand that several gentlemen of this city have associated themselves with Prof. David Christy in his late extensive land purchase in Cherokee county, North Carolina. This company, of which Mr. R. H. Stephenson is the agent, have at disposal 130,000 acres of the choicest lands in that rich mountain district.— Cherokee county, it will be remembered, is situated in the south western part of that region included between the Smoky Mountain and the Blue Ridge—sometimes termed the "New England of the South." These lands were purchased because of their special adaptation to *wool growing, fruit* and *grapes*. For these purposes, we are assured, there is no better country in the United States. Mr. Christopher Wardall and others, who have visited Cherokee county the present season, agree with Prof. Christy in his representations of its fertility and perfect adaptation to these special uses. This region was occupied by the Cherokee Indians until 1838, and these lands were not brought into market by the Legislature until 1853. This fact will account for its tardy settlement.

A report is in preparation, by Prof. Christy, which will present the real value and importance of this section of the country.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SALE OF LOTS AT MOREHEAD.—We invite attention to the advertised Annual Sale of Lots at Morehead city.

The growing importance of this Harbor, the gradual, but steady growth of Morehead, and the absolute certainty that the future business of the place will vastly increase, offer inducements to purchasers rarely met. The previous sales have been large, and prices good. Purchasers have looked forward to the advance of property, and many bought with an eye to speculation, and without any design to improve. Those who would have built were deterred by the high prices at which lots sold, and a fear that business would not justify an investment. Such parties can now see their way more clearly. A spirit of improvement since the last sales has been manifested—new and substantial buildings have been erected—regular lines of packets have been established with New York and Baltimore—the nucleus of a thriving and growing population is seen,—and every thing betokens a healthy, if not rapid expansion. These things being so, the friends of Morehead may confidently expect that the sales in November will be greater, and prices better than have been realized at either of those previously held—large though they were at the time considered. We shall advert to this subject again.— *Beaufort. Journal.*

WIND FALL TO AN EDITOR.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury that Mr. W. W. Walker, jr., of the Columbia *Courant*, the fortunate legatee of "the plum" announced a few weeks since by "Nox," in his correspondence to the Mercury, has received, by late steamers, confirmatory intelligence of the legacy, which will net £105,000 sterling, besides interest, exchange, etc. Its value is fully $525,000. Mr. Walker goes to New York soon to complete arrangements for its transfer to his credit—a very agreeable duty. The many friends of Mr. Walker in Charleston, Columbia, and other sections of the State, will rejoice at this favor of dame Fortune, who has this time poured her treasures upon a most deserving and worthy recipient.

SUFFERINGS ON THE PLAINS.—Wm. Frost and Thomas Frost, father and son, of Pottsville, Pa., who started for Pike's Peak, were found at one of the mail stations in a starving condition. It appears that they had lived on grasshoppers and mildewed corn picked up from among that left by the animals which had fed at the station. Providentially, a few young shoots of corn were found to be springing up about the station, and a dried skull of a Buffalo had been thrown aside. They caught from twenty to thirty grasshoppers every morning while the dew was still on the grass, until they became too faint to procure this scanty supply of food, which they had to husband in order to make a stew of grasshopper, buffalo hide and young corn stalks, in a small tin cup, to eat at night, promote sleep and prevent delirium.

RAILROAD ROUTE THROUGH WELDON, RALEIGH, CHARLOTTE, &c.—This route between the South and North, is gaining in popularity every day. On Tuesday last there were not less than eighty through passengers over this route from Petersburg and North of it.—*Raleigh Register, Oct., 1st.*

Something is said in Paris letters of a visit of Prince Napoleon and his young wife to England in the course of the autumn.

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THE TIMES commenced its 4th Volume 1st January, 1859, enlarged to EIGHT PAGES, every number Illustrated, and printed on an article of fine paper with new Press and Type, thus making it the largest and neatest paper published in the SOUTH. The friends of the South should encourage their own Literary and Family Papers, for in THE TIMES they will find none of that impure and immoral reading which they sometimes get from abroad, and which is so injurious to the Family Circle. And we are glad to have it in our power to say friends are rapidly increasing in all the Southern States, who are laboring to give THE TIMES that circulation which the importance of its position demands. THE TIMES is neither Political nor Sectarian, but it is the constant aim of the Editors to fill its 40 columns with the choicest Historical, Literary and Family reading, and with a good selection of all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic.

THE FIFTH VOLUME of THE TIMES commences with the New Year, 1860. Engagements have been made to make this volume by far the most brilliant in the history of THE TIMES. It will commence with

Three Prize Stories Costing $200,

being the three best stories written and put in competition by the writers North and South. Its shorter contributions also will receive additional attention; its Illustrations will be increased; and its typographical appearance will be improved by a still neater dress. The Publishers are determined to keep pace with the improvements of the age: their motto is "PROGRESSION," and as the circulation of THE TIMES enlarges each year, they are determined to add new attractions to its columns. And now with these promises for the New Volume, the Publishers confidently expect a very large increase in its circulation. They make an appeal to their old friends and subscribers, and to those who have heretofore withheld their patronage.

THE TIMES is intended to be read in every Family. Now, friends, let us see what can be done towards this before the beginning of the New Volume. As an additional incentive to this effort we offer the following

BRILLIANT INDUCEMENTS!

To every person sending us five subscribers, we will send a copy of THE TIMES one year *gratis*; and for every additional five subscribers, we will send any $3.00 Magazine, or give $2.00 in cash. These Premiums will be paid to every person sending the subscribers, immediately on the receipt of the names. (Those preferring the $2.00 for each five subscribers, can retain that amount from the remittance.) This proposition applies to both old and new subscribers.

Extra $500 in Money.

In addition to the above Premiums, we will award, on the first day of January, $500 in cash to the 14 persons sending us the largest number of subscribers, provided our friends will so labor as to give us 5000 names by that date. Distributed over all the Southern States, this will be exceedingly easy with a little effort. Who will make an effort to get the following

SPLENDID PREMIUMS:

For the largest list	$100	$100
For the next largest list	75	75
For the two next largest lists	50 each	100
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For the five next largest lists	20 each	100

Subscribers' names can be sent as obtained, and persons competing for these Premiums, must inform us so that we may keep correct accounts. Specimen numbers and circulars furnished on application.

Address COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Sept. 19, 1859. Greensboro, N. C.

AN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

WM. KNABE & Co's CELEBRATED PIANOS.
Established in Wilmington, N. C.

HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY FOR the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach., Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, Professor Woolie of Greensboro Female College &c.,

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by

GEO. H. KELLEY,
(jy. 30-1y) Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

LIQUORS:—WHISKIES, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Porter, Ale, Lager Beer, and Cider-Royal of warranted qualities, wholesale and retail, at the old stand of Rankin & McLean, by W. S. CLARK.
Greensboro, Jan. 1. 1859.

Times' Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 30th, '59.

The Battle of the Peiho—The San Juan Difficulty—The Commissionership of the Land Office—New Equestrian Statue of Washington—New Envelopes—Additional Mid-shipmen—Maryland Agricultural College—Health of Our City.

The accounts of the recent inglorious and overwhelming defeat of the British arms in China, have created quite a stir in diplomatic circles here. Intimations from official quarters would seem to justify the belief that England and France will again be allies in a terrible war, and that China will be made to suffer severely for her late attack upon the English troops The rumor that Russia had a finger in it is fully credited. There is no ground, however, to anticipate any injurious effects upon American interests in China, as the result of the impending war. Indeed our countrymen seem at this time to be regarded with singular favor by the Celestials Our Minister has been granted entrance to Pekin, while the French and English envoys were refused. This partiality arouses a feeling of bitterness on the part of the latter, which finds an echo in the London press. Official despatches just received from our Plenipotentiary, Mr. Ward, confirm the general newspaper accounts of the disastrous repulse of the English and French forces at the mouth of the Peiho.

The difficulty between the British and American residents at San Juan, or Bellevue will test the question of jurisdiction over the island. It seems very certain that the British will not yield this insignificant strip of territory without a struggle, while, on the other hand, our government is concentrating troops on the disputed ground, with a rapidity that would indicate a resolve to retain it. In the present state of her foreign relations, however, England can ill afford to risk a war with Brother Jonathan, and peaceful negotiations will probably settle the debated points.

Mr. Hughes, the Ex-member of Congress from Indiana, who was offered the Commissionership of the General Land Office has declined it. It will probably be tendered the Hon. Samuel Smith, lately defeated for Congress in Tenn.

The equestrian statue of Washington for which an appropriation was made by Congress some time ago, is now finished. The final casting for the completion of the statue took place at the foundry of the artist, Mr. Clark Mills near Bladensburg, on Tuesday last, and turned out successfully.—Preparations for placing the statue in the position assigned it, within the circle on Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-Third street will soon be entered upon.

The new styles of self ruling U. S. stamped envelopes have just been issued by the Post Office Department, and bid fair to become quite popular. Some time, however, must elapse before the Post Offices throughout the Country can be supplied.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrangments for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the U, S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. About forty will be added. Members of Congress from the districts which have been the longest time without appointments as far back as 1855, will be requested to make appointments of youths for admission in accordance with existing laws.

The Maryland Agricultural College near this City, is to be opened and dedicated on Wednesday next. Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonion Institute, and other distinguished scientific gentlemen, will deliver appropriate addresses.

The health of Washington during the past Summer has been peculiarly good, and our medical gentlemen are almost idle. Q.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

RALEIGH. N. C., October 3d.

The approaching Fair, and what we must all do to insure its success—The Chinese War—The Sheriffs paying up—An unfortunate Genius in a predicament—New Southern Paper.

The near approach of the Fair (October 18th) naturally keeps us all on the *qui vive*, asking questions, looking out for the pretty things coming, guessing and surmising. We Raleigh folks—especially the business portion of the community, the housekeepers, &c.,—although we are vastly pleased with the affair, as a whole, naturally cannot be expected to enjoy the details very much. Between the shopping and visiting and providing, &c., our time is completely occupied. We make ourselves happy by being the promoters of the happiness of others, and though many of us have neither time nor opportunity to see the various sights, we enjoy them through the eyes of others; we hear the music through their ears and are enchanted by the eloquent reports which flow from their lips. The orator of the day is doubly appreciated when his glowing words and burning thoughts are repeated to us by the lips of those we love. We hear of many who will bring to the Fair articles of surpassing interest; and crowds of ladies have already accepted invitations to be present. We hope everybody will come, even those who have nothing to show but themselves. It is a demonstrable fact that the Society has done a great deal for the State. It has stimulated and encouraged Agriculture, has increased the revenue of the railroads, has made the people of the State better acquainted with each other, removed prejudices, shown them what each particular section can do, which of our wants it can supply and at what rate. Now is the time when we expect every person who is inclined to do any thing for the State, to do it. Those who know how to do anything in any of the Practical Arts should not be backward in showing it. Their neighbors who are, it may be, inferior to them, reap the benefits, get the prizes; while superior articles are lying at home, unknown and unrewarded. We ought not to be behind any of our sister States in Agriculture and Mechanism. Yet, look at the Patent Office Report and what do we see? A glance at the volume just issued reveals the fact that our State is hardly noticed. We see voluminous reports from the new States, with their scores of Societies and hundreds of members, and marvelous accounts of their vines and wines, fruits and vegetables of all sorts; while we, with advantages certainly equal, scarcely make a showing. In the scientific department of Meteorology we have three observers: Rev. Dr. Phillips at Chapel Hill, Rev. Mr. McDowell at Murfreesboro, and Dr. G. F. Moore at Gaston.

The Chinese War, which every body thought had thoroughly died out long ago, has "broken out in a fresh place," with more virulence than ever. On the 25th June last, a powerful British squadron of some 40 guns and 1000 men, assisted by a French detachment, attempted to force certain chinese forts on the Pei Ho river, which the assailants claim obstructed their way to Pekin, whither the Ambassadors of these two nations, together with our Minister, were going to ratify the Treaty made some time ago. The Chinese say that the foreigners had no right to be in this particular place, that it was not the way to the Capital, that their ministers were waiting to receive the strangers at another place, some ten miles away; so at it they went from about 3 to 8 P. M; the Britishers, seeing nothing before them but mud walls, "pitched in" with the most determined bravery and fought, as they always do, with the utmost audacity. The astounding result was that they lost in killed and wounded nearly 600 men, including 32 officers and the French, 4 killed and 10 wounded. It is many a long year since such a battle was fought; the Crimea can show nothing like it; the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar cannot begin to be compared with it; the result must certainly be fatal to the Chinese and their policy; England and France will now unite and bring up a force which the Celestials cannot by any means withstand, and with a little more caution they will succeed. Our forces have had no difficulty thus far; the papers say that our minister has gone to the Capital and been favorably received; on the occasion of the attack our Commodore stood by and looked on, as he had no business to interfere, but generously rushed into the thickest of the fire and brought off the wounded Admiral and rescued his sinking boats; in this heroic exploit he had a narrow escape from death; his lieutenant was wounded and his coxswain killed.—A private letter from an officer in the U. S. Squadron, received here, says that the Tartar Chief highly resents this humane interference of our Commodore and will demand personal satisfaction. Wonder what the old heathen intends to do?

The Sheriffs have exhibited a laudable promptness in settling with the Public Treasurer, two or three only being behind; so the State's coffers are now full to overflowing, enough to pay our debts and keep some for seed.

Coming home one dark, rainy night last week, we discovered a gentleman very comfortably reclining full length at the foot of a spreading tree, carefully awaking him, we reminded him that he had better seek drier and healthier quarters; but his first question was a poser: "maybe," said he, "you think I am tight?" we reluctantly confessed we did not; then the next query, after by a series of offorts he had gained his feet, made us "pause for a reply:" "Where shall I go?"—Poor fellow! he was a poet and had a printed pamphlet of his effusions, peeping from the breast of his coat; he had been vainly endeavoring to exchange his mellow notes of "linked sweetness" for some which would pass current at market.

We are more and more pleased with the "Field and Fireside," a literary and agricultural paper, published at Augusta, Ga. Each number is full of interesting matter, contributed by some of the best pens of the South; the Author of "Georgia Scenes" is now contributing a serial and a daughter of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, makes her debut in the last issue Price $2; James Gardner & Co., Proprietors. Very Respectfully, P. S. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DANVILLE REGISTER.

PATRICK SPRINGS, Sept. 14, 1859.

Mr. Anderson.—Dear Sir: Thinking that a few jottings concerning this and its surroundings, might not be a together uninteresting to your readers, I have concluded to place a few facts at your disposal.

In one of the narrow vallies between the Nobusiness and Bull Mountains, and seven miles North-east from Patrick Court House, these springs send forth their pure healing waters. They are strongly impregnated with iron, containing also small portions of magnesia, soda, &c., mixed, as a gentleman of fine taste and sound sense observed, "better than all the doctors put together could do it." "*Old Master*," said he, with a kindling countenance, "beats them all." And so the dyspeptic finds the prescription that the Creator has prepared, in his great laboratory, better than all the nostrums of quacks and apothecaries. It gives tone and vigor to the stomach, elasticity to the spirits, and new life to the languid limbs and feeble frame. For the benefit of the ladies I would add, it is better than all the rouge in Paris.

The buildings, although not showy, are neat; affording comfortable accommodation for about one hundred persons. The rooms are well furnished and neatly kept; and, Mr. Editor, should you ever come here you may enjoy luxuries not always found at watering places—such as clean sheets, good hair mattress, and no *big bugs* to disturb your quiet, by day or night.

Our Fare is very good and well cooked; which, to a sensible Southernor, who would rather be comfortable than over fashionable, is no small consideration. A gentleman whose form and carriage gave credence that he had been used to good living, declared that we were fed too high for our good. The climate of this place is delightful. Since the 15th of August, the thermometer has not stood above 86 degress Farenheit. During the warmest part of the day we have fresh breezes from the mountains to fan us. The energetic and obliging proprietor is pushing ahead his improvements in every direction, and intends to make it one of the most desirable retreats from the dust and heat of the Summer months.

As to the surroundings of the Springs, they are hills, hills, and mountain knobs. The two principal ranges of knobs are the Nobusiness and Bull Mountains.—With the name of the former, its history is inseparably associated, when that history is known. It is said to be as follows: In the days when the wild deer and bear roamed free, "through forest and over mountain," a company of hunters pitched their tents and built their camp fires in reach of their game. In one of their earnest chases, the party was divided, and one of their number wandered bewildered among the dark ravines of the then unbroken forest. At length after two or three days, half starved and weary, he came into camp. Recounting his adventures to his companions, he concluded his story in the emphatic words, "No man haint *no business* in that mountain." These two ranges of knobs lie North East and South West of the Springs.

The Bull Mountain that stretches its irregular back for fifteen miles, affords a fine view of the surrounding country, including the Suarratown Mountains on the South. Among these the Pilot stands conspicuous with its lofty pinnacle cutting distinctly against the sky. On the East, the hills roll away to the far off horizon, like the waves of a troubled ocean. On the West, at the base of the mountain, is the basin in which Smith's River takes its rise.—This basin forms about four-fifths of a circle, about fifteen miles wide and eighteen or twenty long. This basin presents a singular and thrilling appearance with its numberless hills scattered all over it, with a field on the face of almost every one of these hills. It looks as though some inland sea at the height of its tempestuous fury, had been by the fiat of Omnipotence, suddenly transmuted into earth and stone.

Beyond this rises the Blue Ridge in its silent grandeur, while far off through the thin haze may be seen here and there peaks of the Alleghany range. It was pleasant to lie on the cool brow of the mountain in quiet reverie, with the white clouds floating slowly and majestically above, their shadows moving on the landscape, and look on the works of Him who weigheth the hills in scales and the mountains in a balance. Pleasant, to lie there and feel something of our own nothingness, and something of *His* greatness. Pleasant, to take refuge under the shadow of the Almighty, even Jssus—to say with the Psalmist, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble; therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea—though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof."

Yours truly, VIATOR.

NOTICE.—On Monday of Guilford County Court, being the third Monday of November, 1859, I shall offer for sale, at the court house door in Greensboro, so much of the following lands as will pay the taxes and costs annexed.

NAMES.	ACRES.	WHERE SITUATED.	ADJOINING.	TAX.	COST.	AMT.
William Fitzgerald,	174	Reedy Fork	Peter Harriss & others	$2 09	$1 10	$3 19
William D Smith,	252	Reedy Fork	Ralph Gorrell do	5 50	1 10	6 60
Mary Anthony,	384	Hickory Creek	Wm Kirkman do	4 20	1 10	5 30
Rebecca Hall,	108	do	do do	2 10	1 10	3 20
John Leonard,	100	Bull Run	Solomon Sullivan do	3 00	1 10	4 10
Ann Draughn,	80	Reedy Fork	J F McGrady do	1 20	1 10	2 30
G S Dejarnatt,	25	Haw River	Wm H Brittain do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Micajah Harriss	266	do	do do	6 85	1 10	7 45
Daniel Kellam,	17	Moon's Creek	do do	60	1 10	1 70
John Kellam,	272	Reedy Fork	do do	6 60	1 10	7 70
Lindsay Mustin,	99	do	B M Brown dec'd do	3 05	1 10	4 15
Thomas Stanly,	128	Moon's Creek	John Bunch do	6 83	1 10	7 93
William Smith,	135	Reedy Fork	Isaac H Gardner do	1 05	1 10	2 15
John Jessup,	60	Long Branch	A H Lindsay do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Robert Peacock,	58	Horsepen	D W Edwards do	2 93	1 10	4 03
Thomas Stanly,	72	Reedy Fork	John Hunt do	1 79	1 10	2 89
Preston Stanly,	200	Moon's Creek	Arch'd Wilson do	4 45	1 10	5 55
Ezekiel Rumley,	100	Reed Creek	John King do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Solomon Horney,	100	Mordecai's Creek	Jonathan Frazier do	5 40	1 10	6 50
P P Horney,	½	High Point	Jonathan Winslow do	2 59	1 10	3 69
English Hayworth	100	Near High Point	John Carter do	5 66	1 10	6 76
Jere Piggott,	300	Mordecai's Creek	do do	24 51	1 10	25 61
William Amos,	1	Greensboro	[tax for '55, '56, and '57]	9 49	1 10	10 59
John Lewey,	100	Reedy Fork	L W Summers & others	2 45	1 10	3 55
E D Wadlington,	200	do	do do	5 85	1 10	6 95
Mary Summers,	100	do	Eli Smith do	2 70	1 10	3 80
Samuel Clark,	150	North Buffalo	F B McLean do	3 95	1 10	5 05
William Hubbard,	151	South do	W J McConnel do	2 45	1 10	3 55
T M Woodburn,	50	Alamance	A T Finley do	11 14	1 10	10 24
David C Bain,	100	Stinking Quarter	Wm Wilson, dec'd do	1 50	1 10	2 60
C P Smith,	250	Alamance	G Shatterly do	12 35	1 10	13 45
Alfred King,	150	North Buffalo	William Wharton do	7 90	1 10	9 10
Hannah Pitchford,	150	Reedy Fork	R Gorrell do	4 20	1 10	5 30
Lee Pitchford,	125	do	Bruce Weatherly do	2 15	1 10	3 25
Henderson Cowan,	70	Alamance	C Layton do	2 60	1 10	3 70
Neely Dobson,	80	do	John Hackett do	1 80	1 10	2 90
Elizabeth Ives,	150	do	William Young do	3 05	1 10	4 15
John M Kirkman,	150	do	Eli Glass do	4 40	1 10	5 50
Sarah Thompson,	50	do	Benton Field do	1 05	1 10	2 15

October 4, 1859. (6w) W. A. WINBOURNE, *Former Sheriff.*

$50.00 SEWING MACHINES.—The QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE Works with two threads, making a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well, the coarsest Linsey, or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the best machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and House Keepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use.

All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine, in any of the towns of North-Carolina, except in the county of Wake which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned, agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies.

J. & F. GARRETT, Agents.

Gseensboro, N. C., Feb. 2nd., 1859.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISEASE, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some which were given up as hopeless, by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying *I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time.* Seeing is believing, and if any one is credulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS, Greensboro, N. C.

And calls will be made or Medicine sent by mail, at your option.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of STUTTERING and STAMMERING can be cured in a very short time.

☞ The afflicted would do well to write him, and describe their case.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. **Change of Proprietors.** Broad street, Newbern, N. C. JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and private families with board by the day or month on the most accommodating **terms.**

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that home and foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** has large rooms, is nearer the Depot, the Court House and the busines streets than any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the Depot and Landing on the arrival of the cars and steamboat to convey passengers to the Hotel free of all charge.

By stopping at this Hotel passengers will have ample time to obtain meals.

Having also a large and commodious Stable and an excellent OSTLER, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN F. JONES. January 1st.-1y.

LOOK AT THIS. W. C. DONNELL having purchased the Photographic Gallery, formerly owned by R. L. Donnell, is taking pictures at

Fifty Cents and upwards!!

Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the Public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please he makes NO CHARGE.

Room second Story Garrett's Brick Building, West Market, Greensboro, N. C.

Greensboro, 1859. 38-1y.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!! I INTEND KEEPING INDIA-RUBBER Belts, all sizes, for sale Below is a list of prices.

2	inch	3 ply	12½	cts. per	foot.
2½	"	"	15	" "	"
3	"	"	17	" "	"
4	"	"	22	" "	"
5	"	"	27	" "	"
6	"	"	32	" "	"
7	"	"	38	" "	"
8	"	"	42	" "	"
10	"	"	60	" "	"
12	"	"	72	" "	"

J. B. F. BOONE.

PATRICK SPRINGS, **Patrick County, Va.** This justly celebrated Watering Place passed into the hands of the present owner last year. Upon the 20th March, 1859, I commenced active operations upon the premises in the way of finishing houses and adding others, and newly furnishing the whole, for the comfortable accommodation of visitors. As I now have a large force at work and much of my furniture at hand, I can say with certainty that the Springs will be opened on the 15th JULY, '59: and while, for want of time, I cannot make that improvement I would like or that the place demands, I think what I have done will satisfy any reasonable people that a great work is progressing in the right direction towards the successful improvement of that property, designed by Providence to be of great service to the world. The Ladies will find their rooms with neat and comfortable beds, and other appendages for their enjoyment, with one of the finest toned Pianos in the newly furnished Parlor for their recreation. Gentlemen will likewise find that I have cared well for them, and all I ask is a visit and a little forbearance, promising my best efforts to render all agreeable and comfortable who may favor me with a call. I might say much in behalf of the curative qualities of the water, but I only deem it necessary to say the water speaks for itself in tones far superior to my words; therefore enquire of those who have visited, and let it stand upon its own merits alone. I am now at work trying to add accommodations to unmistakable reputation. This property is situated between Bull and No-Business Mountains, in the county of Patrick, State of Virginia, and will be in a condition for the comfortable accommodation of upwards of one hundred visitors by the 15th of July.

BEVERLY A. DAVIS, late of Pittsylvania co., Va., Proprietor.

The undersigned has rented of the proprietor of the Patrick Springs, the BAR, BOWLING SALOON, LIVERY STABLES, &c., and from his experience in conducting a similar business, having been for some time proprietor of Simmons' Hotel at Pittsylvania Court-House, flatters himself that he can please the public.

June 16,'59—jy16-3m. JNO. W. DYER.

BOOTS AND SHOES! HAVING LEASED THE STORE formerly occupied by Messrs. Gilmer & Hendrix, opposite the "Brittain House," I am now receiving and opening the largest Stock of **Boots and Shoes** ever offered in this section of country.

My stock consists of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety, style and price—to an examination of which I invite the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country.

I buy all my goods from the Manufacturers—get nothing second-handed—and those, therefore, who buy of me do not have to pay a *second profit*, as is the case with those who buy of the New York and Philadelphia Jobbers.—Besides I intend doing an EXCLUSIVELY CASH business, which will enable me to sell *lower than any one who does a credit business.*

Be sure and call at the Boot and Shoe store. J. B. F. BOONE.

May, 1859. (61) C. M. RAY, *Agent.*

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING STORE.—We are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter goods, embracing every thing in our line of business our Stock of *Ready Made Clothing* is complete and carefully selected, every Garment is warranted to be well made and of good material. We have also a large assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings which were selected with great care to suit the wants and purses of all classes and which we will make up in a superior manner and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited. We take pleasure in showing our goods, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves upon inspection.

EFLAND & KIRKPATRICK. Greensboro, Sept., 1859. 38-1y.

A FRIENDLY BUT EARNEST request—those owing us Accounts due 1st January, 1859, will please call and settle the same *immediately.* No interest will be charged on accounts due 1st July, 1859, if paid on or before 1st October.

COLE & AMIS.

NEW FIRM. PORTER & GORRELL, Successors to **T. J. Patrick,** Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS. Greensboro, N. C. [4—1y]

Blank Warrants—For sale at this Office

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859.

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT. } *Editors and Proprietors.*

Contributors.

We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

F. W. CARUTHERS, D.D., WM. R. HUNTER, J. STARR HOLLOWAY, Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY, J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, S. J. C. WHITLESEY, MARY W. JANVRIN, WILLIE E. PABOR, INA CLAYTON, C. G. DUNN, ANNA M. BATES, GRACE MILWOOD, Mrs. L. M. HUTCHINSON, ED. ST. GEO. COOKE, Mrs. C. HUTCHINS, GRIFFITH J. McREE, and others.

GEO. W. COTHRAN, R. G. STAPLES, STEPHEN F. MILLER, Prof. E. F. ROCKWELL, MATILDA C. SMILEY, FINLEY JOHNSON, LOTTIE LINWOOD, CLARA AUGUSTA, A. PERRY SPERRY, Mrs. DI VERNON, PAUL RIVINGOOD, Mdm. O. W. LeVERT, Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS, JULIA SOUTHALL, H. A. DWIGHT, J. C. FITZ GERALD and others.

$200,00 IN PRIZES.

The Publishers of *The Times* propose giving $200,00 in prizes for the three best Original Stories, scenes laid in America, which may be received by them between this and the 15th of December.

For the best Story.....	$100.00
For the second best.....	50.00
For the third best.....	50.00

These prizes will be awarded the 15th of December, if Stories are received to justify an award. The length of the stories, and the subjects, provided they are of a moral character, will be left to the discretion of the writers. Three impartial judges will make the awards, and to shun all appearance of collusion, manuscripts should be mailed to the publishers of *The Times*, marked "Prize Story," and the name of the writer should be sealed in a separate envelope.

COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Publishers of THE TIMES,
Greensboro', N. C. Sep. 13, 1859.

☞Our Exchanges will confer a favor upon us, and perhaps upon some of their patrons, by calling attention to the above.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney and Florence Nightingale.

We take much pleasure in giving our readers an extract from a recent address delivered by Rev. C. W. Howard, before the Sigourney and Nightingale Societies of Griffin Female College, Georgia, giving a brief but graphic sketch of the two distinguished females whose names adorn the head of this article. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal—particularly from our young female readers. It portrays woman's power, and her eminent usefulness, when her influence is exercised in its proper sphere, directed by cultivated intellect and religious principle. The names of Lydia H. Sigourney and Florence Nightingale will, in this world, lie equally with those of the greatest of men, and in the next will be found enrolled on a brighter and more enduring list—not subject to the mutations of earth and time, but lasting and unchanging as immortality and eternity. Here is the extract from the eloquent speaker—read and emulate:

In close of these remarks, I beg to commend, especially to you, young ladies of the Sigourney and Nightingale Societies, the subject we have considered. As an expression of the purposes of your associations, nothing could be more appropriate than the names they bear. When honored by a request to deliver this address, these names instantly suggested my subject. Leaving the Goddesses to rule in Olympus and the Muses to refresh themselves amid the cool shades of Parnassus, you have wisely come down to our own times, and dealing with flesh and blood, have selected two distinguished women, than whom I may safely say, each in her sphere, that it would be impossible to find more admirable models of female character.

The one, born upon an humble New England farm, encountering the obstacles of narrow fortune, obtaining an education amid the toils of domestic life, perfecting that education by instructing others, has risen to a position so elevated that among American women none can be designated as her superior. There may be those of more brilliant wit and of more dazzling fire of poetic genius. But if we consider the "morale" of a life-time devotion to noble purposes, the extreme purity of her writings and their uniform excellence, and if we remember that at more than three score years her facile pen is ever ready to advocate, in her gentle but earnest numbers, whatever is good, noble and true, we may safely place her as a model, for her young country-women. Remember it is the moral excellence of this distinguished lady which constitutes her chief attraction—the beauty of song is merged in the still greater beauty of a holy and useful life. May I quote an extract from her writings, the closing sentence of which may be cherished as a principle of your lives:

"Father, there are no dew-drops on my rose. I thought to find them but they are all gone. Was night a niggard? or did coming dawn steal those bright diamonds from the slumbering day?

"The father answered not, but waved his hand, for the soft falling of a summer shower made quiet music 'mid the quivering leaves and through the hollows of the freshened turf drew lines like silver.

"Then a bow sprang forth, spanning the skies.

"Seest thou yon glorious lines of violet and gold? The dew-drops tremble there that from the bosom of thy rose had fled. Read thou the lesson well, that what is pure and beautiful on earth shall glow in Heaven."

The other name, borne by one of your associations, is hallowed by its connection with one of the most heroic acts of philanthropy which the world has known. England will glory in it as long as the feathered namesake of this heroic woman, the gentle Philomel, the tuneful bird of night, shall cheer the anxious sufferer or the wearied watcher as the slow hours pass, by the melody of its song. Humanity will rejoice in it so long as it is human to feel for others' woes.

A few years since and the mind of christendom was absorbed by the fearful scenes of the Crimea. In the tragedy of life, other actors are now upon the stage. We await with eager interest to hear of that which transpires in Sardinia. Already the names of the leaders in the war of Turkey are passing from the recollection of men, save as they are recorded in the history of the times. Soon the same oblivion will await the conflicts in Sardinia. But while it is necessary even now to enquire who conducted the defence of Sebastopol, who led the fiery Moslem or impetuous Zouave or intrepid Briton, it is not necessary to ask the name of that angel of mercy who entered ever the camp of the combatants, whispering peace to the troubled spirit, giving food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, binding up the gaping wounds of the suffering soldier and catching the last words of the dying, to carry them, as precious legacies, to the bereaved ones at home. Thousands of miles distant from that spot, an ocean intervening, after sufficient time has elapsed to allow Europe to be again convulsed with war, in an interior town, of a foreign nation, far removed from the coast, I am this day addressing a company of the maidens of Georgia, who honor themselves and illustrate their estimate of feminine excellence by giving to their association the name of Florence Nightingale. This is immortality. It is the good which lives after death, the memory of which posterity will not "willingly let die."

It is not to be expected that you will have opportunity to imitate the precise excellence of this remarkable woman. May the day be far distant when such an opportunity may exist. I am proud of my country when I reflect upon the position she occupies. Again and again the nations of Europe have been convulsed with sanguinary conflicts. Avoiding entangling alliances, she has calmly pursued the manly arts of peace, and alone among the great powers of the earth, she is disturbed by no apprehension of the horrors of war. Should that event occur, there is no fear as to the result. If we had no other guaranty of victory, we should find it in the patriotism of our women. That nation is invincible whose women are fired by the spirit which animates those who have banded together from the North and the South and the East and the West, to save from spoliation and speculation and to secure to themselves and their posterity the grave of him who, under God, wrought out our freedom—the immortal Washington. The sons of such mothers cannot be cowards—they dare not be traitors—they are born soldiers, ready, if assailed, to strike with the red right arm, or, if need be, to bear the breast to suffer death for their country.

It is estimated that the late freshets destroyed $100.000 worth of tobacco in Caroline county, Virginia.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DARLEY'S ILLUSTRATED COOPER: THE WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH. 1 vol., crown octavo. New York: W. A. Townsend & Co., Publishers.

Of this splendid edition of the works of our great novelist we have already spoken in terms of the highest praise. As there has never beeen a set of novels from the pen of an American to equal the thirty-two books left by James Fenimore Cooper, so our enterprising publishers have determined that their splendid new edition of the romances shall be alone in its glory and beauty, unrivaled by any series of volumes ever issued from the American press. It is a pleasure to meet with a volume that will bear all we could wish to say in its praise, but here is an entire series, progressing regularly and uniformly, each volume as elegant as those that preceded it, and every disposition shown by the publishers to improve rather than abate, that the entire work in its completeness and in all its parts may be the crowning glory of the American press. The unanimous voice of those familiar with the enterprise will sustain the most lavish encomium that any editor can put pen to, ourselves included. If there are any doubters, let them send $1.50 to the publishers, New York, for a volume. Those who do not doubt there is all the more reason why they should send also. The volumes, each containing a novel complete, are published monthly. Those already issued are The Pioneers, The Red Rover, The Last of the Mohicans, Wyandotte, The Bravo, The Pilot, and The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS: THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S LIFE. 1 vol., 12mo. New York: Wm. A. Townsend & Co. publishers.

This book is, we believe, as to its essential character, no fiction, but the authentic story of a descent into the lowest depths of degradation, and of recovery into a pure state of fervent piety. The narrative is written with a sacred purpose, and it is by her religious feelings that the writer has been guided safely through a strangely honest narrative that extends over the most perilous of ground. Our literature does not contain—perhaps no literature contains—a story of the same character told so fully yet so utterly without offence. It is a remarkable book, too clearly authentic to escape public attention. So says the London Examiner, in a carefully spoken estimate of the work, and its opinion is abundantly endorsed by the London Literary Gazette, Church of England Review, The Athenæum, etc. We learn that the first edition of the American reprint of Messrs. Townsend & Co., as above, was sold in three days after publication.

EMILIE, THE PEACEMAKER.
SUNDAY MORNING THOUGHTS.
SUNDAY EVENING THOUGHTS. By Mrs. Thomas Geldart. Each in 1 vol., 16 mo., gilt backs. New York, Sheldon & Co., publishers.

Three delightful little volumes, by an author who is a favorite with young people. They are practical and interesting, within the reach of a child, and not beneath the attention of older folk. This is the charm of Mrs. Geldart's books, a select series of which it is the intention of Messrs. Sheldon & Co. to publish. They are attractive from the simplicity and beauty of feeling which pervade them, for the eminently useful nature of the thoughts and suggestions embodied in them, and for their perfect adaptedness to the capacities and understanding of youthful readers. They are well fitted for Sabbath School libraries. The institution of these has called into existence a new literature, and we are pleased to observe a steady and manifest improvement in it. Mrs. Geldart's books are among the very best.

THE DICTIONARY OF LOVE. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers.

The best index to the contents of this volume is contained on its own title-page, as follows: "The Dictionary of Love; containing a definition of every term used in the History of the Tender Passions, with rare quotations from ancient and modern poets, together with specimens of curious model love letters, and many other interesting matters pertaining to Love, never before published; the whole forming a remarkable Text-Book for all lovers: Translated in part from the French, Italian, etc., with original quotations from the Greek and Latin; By Theocritus Junior." The author deserves credit for his novel and original book. Not the least interesting portion of it are the various love letters which it contains, which will serve as a guide to the swains or maidens who are laboring to utter the almost unutterable feelings of their bosoms in telling words to their sweethearts. The price of the volume is $1. It will be sent free of postage on receipt of price.

THE BOOK OF 1000 COMICAL STORIES. 1 vol., 12 mo. New York: Dick and Fitzgerald, publishers.

This volume contains a number of humorous stories, anecdotes, etc., illustrated with numerous comic engravings. Same price and same publishers as "The Dictionary of Love."

ONCE-A-WEEK, New Illustrated Periodical. New York: For sale by Willmer & Rodgers, 42 Nassau street.

This beautiful weekly publication is issued in London, and received in New York by every steamer, so that its prompt and regular delivery is as certain to the American subscriber in no matter what portion of the country as it is to the reader in England. It will be remembered that "Once-a-Week" is the phœnix that has arisen from the ruins of "Household Words." But that famous periodical, even in the hey-dey of its glory, could never compare with its fresh and vigorous successor that is only just entering upon its long career of usefulness. Twelve numbers have thus far been published, and the last is better than the first. Its contributions are made up by such writers as Alfred Tennyson, Thackaray, Chas. Reade, Shirley Brooks, Miss Muloch, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Gaskell, and others of equal merit. Can any other periodical show such an array? There is also an embellishment on nearly every page from the pencils of Leech, Tenniel, Millais, H. K. Browne, and others of the first talent in England. Nearly every page contains a fine illustration.

The Southern reader who desires a periodical that is without a rival in contemporary magazine literature should communicate with Messrs. Willmer & Rogers.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Saturday, September 24th. Boston, E. Littell, Son & Co., publishers.

This is the 800th number of this venerable and excellent periodical.—Preserving all the characteristics which gave it its early fame, it is deserving of the intelligent reader's attention as it ever was, and we believe now has a wider and more influential circulation than it ever had before. Its contents are suited to every taste, the veteran editor's ripe experience being adapted to the reader's every want.

OUR PREMIUMS.

It is the desire of the Publishers to increase the circulation of THE TIMES for the new volume, commencing the first of January, 1860. THE TIMES has been very flatteringly received, both by the press and by its patrons, much to the gratification of the Publishers; and they are induced by the reception of the past to make an effort for the increased interest of the next volume far in advance of any past year in the history of THE TIMES. The patronage of THE TIMES has been slowly, but steadily on the increase since its first beginning, and we feel assured that the patronage of the approaching new year will form no excepton to the past; for we are glad to be able to say friends are springing up in all the Southern States, who are wishing and laboring for the successful introduction of THE TIMES into every Southern family.

In order to insure more certainly a large increase in our circulation, we make a most liberal offer of Premiums to all who may interest themselves in the success of THE TIMES. We hope every reader will make an effort, if it be but a small one, to do something. Any person sending us five subscribers, will receive THE TIMES one year gratis, and for every additional five, we will give $2 in cash, or send any $3 magazine one year. These terms are exceedingly liberal, but as a still greater inducement, we will give in addition to the above, $500, in cash, to the fourteen persons sending us the largest number of subscribers between this and the first of January, provided our friends will so exert themselves as to give us for the new volume, 5000 names, old and new. This proviso is not made to shield the gift of $500; for with but a little effort on the part of each, the list will overrun that number. The premiums are offered in good faith, and it will afford us the greatest pleasure to distribute $2500 among our friends and patrons.

For further information about the premiums and the New Volume, see prospectus in this paper. Specimen numbers and circulars will be sent to canvassers free of expense.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Explosion on the Steamship, Great Eastern—Battle in China.

The North American with dates to the 14th September, brought some interesting news. The following is the detailed account of the accident on the trial trip of the Great Eastern:

On the afternoon of the 9th instant, when the Great Eastern was off Hastings a feed pipe casing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat, and to keep the heat of the funnels from the cabins, exploded with terrific force, shattering the funnel to pieces, and demolishing the grand saloon and lower deck cabins, through which the funnels passed, and otherwise doing great damage the the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, but prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineer's department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying condition and soon expired, while eight others were injured, two of whom subsequently died

One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favorably, although two or three of them were in a precarious condition. The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon through which the funnel passed and in which they had been dining a few minutes before the explosion took place. But for this the consequences would have been most serious. The explosion is stated to have been probably one of the most violent which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood save a structure of such marvellous strength as the Great Eastern. She not only resisted it, her frame sustaining no injury whatever, but it made so little difference in the movements of the vessel that the engines were never once stopped till she reached Portland. It is asserted that great objections had been made to the casing found in the furnaces, but the directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding it had been tried and abandoned in the Collins' steamers.

Prior to the accident, the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, while large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing in a stormy sea. A survey of the vessel had been held, and estimates sent in to forthwith repair the damage, at a cost of not more than £5,000, the injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed. Little if any delay, would take place in the departure of the ship on her first voyage, but a rumor prevailed that she would not proceed to Holyhead, but sail direct from Portland. The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship.

THE BATTLE IN CHINA.

The China mail has arrived in London, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with no less than five gunboats and about a third of the whole force engaged.

The following dispatch has been published by the English government.

"Admiral Hope arrived off the Peiho river, on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible. The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes The plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when, on a sudden, batteries supported by a mongrel force of apparently twenty thousand men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire. After a severe struggle the squadron was obliged to withdraw, with the loss of the gunboats Cormorant, Lee and Plover, and 464 killed and wounded. The French had 1 killed and wounded out of sixty."

The news of course created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner called forth loud demands for a terrible vengeance.

Troops have been ordered by the British government to proceed from India to China to vigorously prosecute the war.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES

BEAUTIFUL JENNIE.

BY MABEL LANSING.

Low sighs the wind and the dew-drops are weeping
O'er the low grave where Jennie is sleeping.
Beautiful Jennie, with eyes like the midnight
And teeth that did rival the whitest of pearl,
Voice as rich as the first ray of even-light,
Lovely and gentle, beautiful girl!

Only last year when the lark was singing,
And the young green grass on the knolls was springing;
Beautiful Jennie, with laughter and song,
And with step as light as the bounding fawn,
And rose-flush'd cheek went gaily along—
Plucking the flowers that bloom on the lawn.

But dark is our home where the smile of her love,
Made us feel that blest were the regions above,
If beings like Jennie, the beautiful one,
Could hover around us in that bright dome
If spirits like Jennie's when life's toil is done
Could come in glory to carry us home.

Oh! the angel of death loves a shining mark,
And full many a heart in grief is dark;
For when sear Autumn was casting her leaf,
When the days of moaning winds had come,—
We bow'd in anguish, in bitterest grief,
O'er the corpse of Jennie, the beautiful one.

And oh! it seemed cruel, more cruel than death
That she should be robbed of life, and breath,
That beautiful Jennie, should be laid in the grave,
In the cold damp grave, where no light can come,
That no arm on earth had the power to save,
The light of our hearth-stone, the beautiful one.

Now low sigh the winds and the dew-drops are weeping,
O'er the low grave where Jennie is sleeping.
Beautiful Jennie, with hair like the raven,
And teeth that did rival the whitest of pearl,
Heart as pure as the angels in heaven—
Lovely and gentle, beautiful girl!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

NORMA HALTON'S JOURNAL FOR TWO YEARS.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

CHAPTER VIII.

JULY 15TH.

I am alarmed about aunt Mary Glen. I was astonished at the change in her when I came home; she has gone on in a steady decline since. She is low spirited, and that is an incentive for me to exert mine, I am falling back on my old footing of making the best of life, and I am content.

No one has visited me since I came back to Hamden except Ann and Hester Lammond. They call often and I feel renewed as it were, in spirit, after these friendly calls. But I went out, a few days ago, to look in on some of my old friends, some of whom I had prized much. I could not account for the manner in which I was received, they were all formal to me and quite stiff. I called on Mrs. Simpson who was married, in my absence, to a rich farmer. We were once school friends — Betty Barnwell came to the door in great confusion and said, awkwardly, that Mrs. Simpson ordered her to say that she had gone out. I could not understand it all and walked away quite puzzled. But when I went into Jane Shorts' to order aunt Mary a cap, I got enlightened. I like Jane, she is a nice body in her way. She is a little, bustling thing, with an agreeable face that speaks instant sympathy if you are depressed.

She said I was looking blank and dull just as though an inward reflection were going on in my mind. And she managed to tell me, while she extolled as she exhibited her various assortment—"that Hamden was a strange place, and the people had many queer notions. That I must not feel at all insulted or grieved if my old friends should act shy of me at first, for they had a great jealousy of people that had managed to exist a few months away from Hamden."

"But what had I done while in Ompshire? I had not married the President, been proposed to by a Senator, nor had I been crowned Poet laureate of the land, I had simply been a teacher, and that a very staid and circumspect one."

I thanked her for her kindness, and went home laughing at the absurdity of what I had heard. But they carry the matter a great ways, I think, and a few of the very vulgar have gone so far as to laugh when I passed them, and yesterday I heard one whisper audibly, "she gives herself airs for she has spent a few weeks in Ompshire."

I went very angry at this impertinence and turned in a quick, prompt manner and demanded what they were saying.

"It was not me, they were speaking of the squire's daughter," meaning Ann Lammond who was just before me, and I recommended that they should speak low when they were speaking lightly of their superiors.

If people care to denominate me proud I do not mind it, unless they dare insult me with their insipid sneers to my face. I went on, endeavoring to cool down my ire, and there recurred to me a conversation I had listened to in one of the carriages, on my way out to Ompshire.—Cousin Jane was engaged in conversation with a middle-aged gentleman and I picked up the thread of what they were saying here. "Sometimes I get earthbound," he said, "and forgetting my philosophy allow the passions sway, then indeed, I am unhappy."

"But how do you quell anger, stifle sorrow or overcome vexation?" she inquired.

"When I would be angry," he replied, "I enquire of myself and find it is always self-love that excites it, and then I am chidden. If the person that excites that emotion, I am convinced is wicked and would like to wrong me, I congratulate myself, after reflection that I am not so fallen as he. As to vexations, I lift myself over these petty affairs that would weigh one down with earthly restrictions. I only allow sorrow to soften me, and when I have made myself superior to these harsh fetters, I stand forth a strong man."

Now I do not intend to endorse these sentiments *litteratum*, for I am constitutionally opposed to them, but then they may go well o make up a matter for reflection, and to soothe me.

MARCH 28, 18—.

I have passed through another Winter, and time has placed me down among the winds of March. I have spent the chill days at the bedside of my Aunt, striving to allay disease and minister consolation, and a second time have I stood by a dear friend whose soul struggled for freedom and was finally released.

I am very glad that I came back to Hamden in time to be useful to a friend that has, after all, done so much for me.

Aunt Mary felt relieved, I am sure, when I set out for Ompshire, for her daughter was continually teasing her, fearful lest she should regard me with too much affection—but she was much better pleased when I entered her room on the evening of my arrival, than she was at my departure, for Agnes Glen was married then, and had left her mother quite alone.

I have been a faithful friend to her in her illness, and as tender and careful as a daughter—and she became so accustomed to my ways that she would permit no other person to smoothe her pillow, or administer her potions. This was distasteful to Agnes, and has added a new layer to the strata of her dislike.

It has been to me a solace to be with Aunt in her last hours, and know that I was necessary to her,—but I am deeply bereaved, for we never know the value of our treasures until we lose them. I have come near sinking into the old morbid state that my return from Ompshire found me—for I have nothing to keep me up now. Again I have made an effort to avoid it. I have written to Sarah Hadley, who is married now, and she has procured me a situation to teach near her residence. I went about my packing today, and I came across my Christmas gifts I received at Uncle John Halton's. I took up the little green morocco box and opening it, commenced smoothing the velvet cushion reflectingly, thinking how full my happiness shone upon me the day that I received it—and then a hard thought breaking in upon the reflection I pressed the sides of the box convulsively—the cushion flew up and revealed to me the interior, and I pulled from a cavity a ring of pearl setting and very costly. A tiny slip of paper was wound around the circlet, and the words it contained were—"I am thine, Norma, accept me, Burke."

I wound the paper again around it and replaced the ring, and closed the cushion and cover to the box. I have hidden it by locking it in an old *escritoir* and I wish I could lock out memory as effectually from my heart.

I cannot finish packing to-day, and so I have set down to write. I feel ill at ease. It is strange that however strong we may will it otherwise that hours will come potent to cut down determination and sweep a troubled current through the soul.

I will leave Hamden, and leave at Glen mansion everything that can recall unpleasant recollections. I will go to Summerville and commence a new life, with all my Ompshire and Hamden reminiscenses shut off, and though teaching is hard toil, it will occupy me, and make my life useful.

CHAPTER IX.

LINDEN VALE, June 8th.

I have taken up my pen to write, here for the last time. Since last I wrote, my prospects have undergone an entire change. I had made arrangements then for going West. I packed my trunks and was to set out the next morning in the steamer from Hamden—and there was a heavy clog at my heart, despite a feeling of relief that I was about to throw off the fetters of my past life, I could not remain quiet but went wandering restlessly through the house.

Evening was coming on—it was falling soft and tranquilly. I was looking out at the long shadows of the trees by the roadside with no purpose, only to make thought rapid and recollection dull, when I saw a figure passing under their shade. Pulsation ceased, and I stood up very white, I am sure, for I was quite weak, but I came down a moment after with the speed of one who is in haste to prove that the happiness of a life-time is something more than an evening shadow.

I ran swiftly down the walk and threw open the gate—it admitted Burke Ofton! I said I was supremely happy to meet him there with the evening shadows—but was he sure that the morning would not dispel the shade? and bade him enter and look in upon my home.

He said, "it depeaded upon myself whether the morning proved him an illusion," and we sat down on an old garden seat as unmoved, seemingly, as though we had met but an hour before at Ompshire. But quiet as I seemed, there was a wild tumult in my brain; I had no expectation, no hope, thought was not sufficiently collected, for all was anarchy within me.

He waited a moment, and then breathing deeply, at each word, enquired, if I had yet forgotten my love for Mark Landon?

I burst out sobbing hard, and said, "no, I should never forget it, and if he had only come to me to make that inquiry I was sorry he was there, that Mark was never cruel to me, as he ever was," and I spoke with passion, "and if God had given me a brother, I should have never loved him more tenderly than I had Mark Landon."

"A brother, Norma, was I sure it was only a sister's love?" He spoke quick and eagerly grasping both my hands in his.

"Yes I was sure, was not that enough, how could it well be more?"

"But could you love no one with more than a sister's love. Is that little gentle heart of yours susceptible of no stronger affection?"

I asked him of what interest that was to him—that love would never conquer my pride, and I could live on alone, unrepiningly, and find in myself resources for my happiness.

"It was much to him," he answered with a great sigh of relief. "He had come a long way to stand face to face with me and receive his bliss or condemnation. He had endeavered the past year to forget me in the hurry of business and bustle of life around him; he had drank deeply at the fountain of knowledge—but love was more potent than fame, for no day had passed without an unsatisfied yearning filling his heart. It was as if a part of his own existence was struck out of him, and now he begged me to make his poor life rich and full!"

The evening wore on, and we sat there beneath its clouds and stars supremely happy—the world no larger than the inpaled wall around us, and all our happiness was inclosed within it.

I asked for the mystery connected with Julia Rutter to be revealed. He complied willingly for he would fain be set right concerning it, himself. "The night I met them in the hall he had come down from Glencoe, buoyant with the happiness awaiting him. He found Miss Rutter alone. I had gone down to Mrs. Landon's, she thought. Mark and I were lovers, she said, and that I had her sympathy for my deep bereavement.

"He had at first rejected the idea, and attributed the fabrication to her artfulness, for I had spoken to him of Mark without embarrassment and with praise. But she brought him indubitable proof of her assertion, passage after passage in my own hand writing—from my own journal! When she first commenced reading them, he did not know what she was at, he soon perceived her dishonor and that he was looking into my most secret thoughts unbidden by me. He would have explained to me that night, but he thought me weighed down with sorrow, that it would annoy me and only add to my grief."

We entered the house and examined my journal; she had selected certain passages for him, without allowing him to read others connected with them which qualified them and expressed the true meaning.

"My journal, then, that I had chosen as my confidant because it could not betray me had caused me and another much misery and I determined to write in it no more, but I could not refrain to day from recording here how my life is crowned with happiness.

Burke confessed to me that night that Miss Rutter had come to him ere he had set out for his long journey from Ompshire, but he is quite silent upon the object of her mission but I have a suspicion for she was conceited enough to think he loved her and that she might influence him to remain.

But to return to Hamden. The next morning the Rev. James Danville was called in and a marriage ceremony performed. My trunks were ready but their direction was changed and as I had anticipated I bade farewell to Hamden.—Julia Harrigan wept bitterly that morning, and said there would no one be considerate and kind to her when I was away, and I believe she is the only one in Hamden that has affection for me.

We stopped several days in Ompshire and met our cousins once more at Uncle John's. We visited Mrs. Landon, she has an orphan child that she has adopted, and she fancies he resembles Mark. He is a great comfort to her, I could not help crying as I stood once more within the walls of my scholar's chamber; again I felt his gentle presence near me and felt that he was pleased at my present happiness.

Miss Rutter was no longer at Uncle Thorval's she had quarrelled with Aunt Ardent and had left the house.

We did not stop long in Ompshire, and came from thence to Linden Vale, Florida, Uncle John and Aunt Ina Halton came with us, for they said it was pitiful dwelling alone, when their children were far from them.

A short time after my arrival I received a letter from Hamden. It informed me of the death of my cousin Agnes. She bade them entreat me to take her little Amy to my sunny home, for she knew of no one she could trust her with so well. Though we had been bad friends, I was much grieved at her death, and wrote for the child to come; she came soon with her father and nurse. She is a tiny thing and quite shy, but a sunbeam to the whole household. I will discharge any duty faithfully towards her. She shall never know the want of sympathy or kindness.

My home is the realizatian of my youthful imaginings, my friends are kind and genial. Burke Ofton is deeply happy in his Aideen and is ever gentle to his faithful friend, and my heart pours itself to God daily in thankfulness for His blessing.

Correspondence of the Mobile Mercury.

Letter from Bladon Springs.

BLADON SPRINGS, Aug. 27, 1859.

Some come to partake of the waters,
The selfish, old-fashioned elves;
And some to dispose of their daughters;
And some to dispose of themselves;
Some come to see what is old,
And some to hear what is new;
But most—it is plain to be told—
Come here because other folks do.

Old Bladen! What thronging memories that name wakes in thousands of hearts! What a tide of tender and sad recollections does it not roll over the memory! The scene of how many flirtations! Its moonlit walks, its sequestered by-ways, the trysting places of how many lovers! What raptures and what agonies are recorded in thy chronicles! Such are thy memories, oh Bladon! "like the memories of joys that are past—pleasant, but mournful to the soul."

Bladon has two distinct attractions, one to the invalid, another to the well. To many despairing invalids it affords "the balm of Gilead," so earnestly prayed for by the stricken in health. My next-door neighbor here is an old man, who says that he came here to die, but is now restored, and hopeful of his "three score years and ten." So much for the invalids. But the belles and beauties, who have annually congregated at Bladon, furnish the spell that attracts and retains so many of the *cavalier serventes*. I need not tell you that there is an infinity of flirting going on. That is the corollary now of all comminglings of belles and beaux.

Our circle of amusements is not very large. The heat of the weather disinclines us to all games of exercise, to rides and promenades. During the day we have a little music, some games of cards, a little visiting, and the interregnum between these is spent in dozing or reading. But despite the heat, the dance is not abandoned. Every evening the inspiring music of the band calls together the brave and fair,

"To trip it as they go
On the fantastic toe."

Last night was the grand occasion.—Madame O. W. L., of your city, has been here some weeks, and in order to prolong her stay, the proprietor proposed to give her a supper. Last night, then, was the one selected, and the occasion drew out a large and gay company, including all the guests of the rival hotel at Collum's, and the residents of the vicinity. The ladies put on their prettiest dresses, sweetest smiles and most homicidal manners. About eight o'clock the room was thronged, and then

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
And all went merry as a *married* belle"

About "the noon of night" the supper was announced, and we went to a table decorated with taste and covered with sweet and appetizing edibles and potables.

But perhaps your readers would like to know the particulars of the personalities; very well, I will oblige them. Just let them follow me to the ball room, and imagine it is night. I introduce them by gaslight for you know that

* * * "night
Shows stars and women in a better light."

Who is that stylish and superbly dressed woman in white, and wearing over her neck that floral wreath inlaid upon gossamer? That is Mrs. N——, of N. C.

That agile and graceful girl, so Grecian in type, is her sister. Look around, and you will see another, and then you have the group of "sisters three." Who is that earnest, religious and intellectual looking lady, in "black and white"—dress white, hair and eyes black? Oh, that's "the Duchess of Baldwin" and if titular dignities were always worn as meekly and as well, they would excite more admiration, and less intolerance. Who is that tall lady in white, with the fine eyes, walking with that tall, moustached lawyer from Mobile? That Miss C——, the Duchess' sister. Who is that dashing and michievous looking lady in pink all befringed? That is Miss L—— from Mobile. Who is that charming little creature, with the radiant and happy face? That is Miss B——, of Mobile. Who that unsophisticated child of nature whose pretty face is the very mirror of simplicity and candor—who wears her heart in her hand, and her soul on her lips? Oh! that's Miss B—, of N. C.

And now, reader, I present you to the fair and honored guest of the evening, Madame, O. W. L., of Mobile, who is as much at home and at ease in the palaces of kings and imperial salons as in this rural scene. She is, indeed, the bee of Hymettus traversing all lands in quest of the beautiful, lingering amid their green forests, their spicy groves and flowery gardens, and returning to her own land with the concentrated sweets of all. And now would you see the apple of her eye—"an apple of gold in a picture of silver," Look upon that little Audalusian, whose glossy hair and "dark Madonna eyes" contrast so strikingly with the snowy whiteness of her dress. That is Miss O. W. L——. She alone is unconscious and incredulous of the charms that gather about her.

"As lamps burn silent with unconscious light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright,
Unaiming darts, with edge resistless fall,
And she who means no mischief, does it all."

And now, gentle reader, fearing that you are tired of the panorama, I will retire with you to bed. But, before we go, look at that incarnate miniature of the *Venus de Medici*. That's little Miss Cara Netta, the younger sister of O. W. L——. She gives splendid promise of time's development, which, I am sure, will fulfill

"The hopes thick clustering round her head
Like blossoms on a bough in May."

And now let the curtain drop, and adieu.

SPERANS. CŒLEBS.

Acceptance of an Invitation

To the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Norwich, Connecticut.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY

We thank thee, Our Mother, how sweet is thy voice—
At thy kind invitation thy children rejoice.
We accept, we will come wherever we rove,
And wreathe round thy birthday our honor and love;
From city or hamlet, from hill-top or wold,
Where the wheat-harvest waves, or the sheaf turns to gold;
From mountain or prairie, by land or by sea,
We respond to the call and come flocking to thee.

We love thee, we love thee, thy smile like a star
Hath beam'd in our sky, tho' we linger'd afar;
We have garner'd those charms and attractions that flung
A spell o'er our souls when existence was young,
The sparkle of Yantic—the foam of its fall,
The mumition of rocks, towering boldly o'er all;
The song of thy forests, the sigh of thy streams,
Have hung on our lips and enchanted our dreams.

We would see if the haunts where in childhood we played
Are still with the wild rose and laurel arrayed;
If arbutus and violets are clustering as fair
As when in our childhood we gathered them there;
We would visit the homes where our forefathers grew—
The simple, the just patriotic and true;
We would kneel by their bed, where the willow trees wave,
With praise to our God for the pattern they gave.

May we come with our younglings and show them thy face?
And hear them exult in thy verdure and grace?
'Twould delight them all greatly, and yet we've a care
Lest the crowd might be more than convenience could bear.
We remember of yore, 'mid thy virtue and fame
Was a large hospitality, always the same;
But we've grown such a troop, since we wandered away,
Is there room, dearest Mother? speak frankly, we pray.

Wilt thou ask our red* neighbors to come to the treat?
And bid them kind welcome and give them a seat?
In the old times of danger they came to our aid,
The dust of their kings in thy borders is laid.
I know there are some of the good and the great,
Who have never forgotten their lowly estate;
The church and the mission are proofs of their love,
God bless them, their deeds are recorded above.

Time writes on thine offspring the lines of decay,
And sprinkles the trees and the temple with gray;
And she who her nurslings bends faithfully o'er,
Finds the wrinkle steal on where the bloom was before.
But thou from such marks of declension art free.
For age bringeth beauty and vigor to thee;
More blest than the mothers who press to thy fold,
Thou renewest thy youth though thy children grow old.

Sachem's Head, Guilford, Conn., July 23d, '59.

* The remnant of the Mohegan tribe, who reside on their own reserved lands, within a few miles of Norwich. The burial-ground of their royal family, now extinct, is in that city, and contains a monument to Uncas, the friend of the whites. A neat church, with a school, and missionary stationed among them, attest the perseverance of Christian benevolence.

THE TIMES

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

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Greensboro, N. C.

THE LITTLE INSURGENT; An episode of the Wars of La Chouannerie. Translated for THE TIMES from the French, by E. M. Allen, is the title of an interesting story to be commenced in THE TIMES next week.

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The October number of the Journal of Education was issued last week. It is an interesting and valuable number, one that should be in the hands of every North Carolinian especially. The table of contents shows:

The War of the Regulation,
Comparative Philology—No. 8,
The Rocky Mountains,
King's English,
Random Thoughts,
Drinking Tobacco,
Spontaneous Combustion,
Education in Denmark,
The Newspaper,
Treasures of Thought.

COMMON SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

An Address to the Teachers of Craven County,
Examination of Teachers,
Parental Sympathy,
Disagreements of History,—Correction, &c.

RESIDENT EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The War of the Regulation,
Forsyth Educational Meeting,
Answer to Historical Question,
Book Table.

Of the first article the Editor says:

"We devote a large portion of this No. of the Journal to Gov. Swain's History of the War of the Regulation, and would have given it entire, had not the latter part of it failed to arrive in time. It will be concluded in the November No.

This article was prepared at the request of the Association, being, in substance, the address delivered by Gov. Swain during our meeting in Newbern. And while it is not strictly of an educational character, we think it calculated to instruct, as well as to entertain, all who may read it. We would willingly pay a year's subscription to the Journal for the sake of having this article in a suitable form for preservation, even if we felt no interest in any thing else published in it."

APPOINTED CHAPLAIN.—Rev. J. C. Granbery, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Eighth street Washington, has been appointed Chaplain to the University of Virginia.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE:—The October number of this popular and able magazine, being no. one of volume six, is to hand filled with its usual variety and interest. We are sorry to see the following card, but hope if the magazine is sold it may continue as it has been, an able, interesting, conservative southern organ:

CARD.—The Publisher of RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE, contemplating a protracted absence from the country and no longer able himself to concentrate his attention on that Publication, is desirous that it should pass into such hands as will be able, better than himself, to do justice to its interests and its reputation. He has very reluctantly determined to offer it for sale. The investment may be made a highly profitable one in the hands of a person of energy and talent. It has an established reputation and an extensive circulation. The terms, and all necessary particulars, may be ascertained on application to the Publisher, at the Book-store of

RUSSELL & JONES.

Charleston, Oct 1, 1859.

MUMMIES FOR FUEL.—We see it stated that the first locomotive run in Egypt used mummies for fuel, making a very hot fire. The supply of mummies is said to be almost inexhaustible, and are used by the cord.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.—The fourth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was opened the 26 ult. the grounds were thronged with about 30,000 people. The first brigade of the Missouri militia joined in the opening ceremonies, and were received by Col. Sumner, U. S A., and staff. Nearly every State of the Union was represented, either by delegates, stock, or in the mechanical and agricultural departments.

The number of entries exceeded at the opening 5000, more than twice as many as in any previous fair, and there were still many more to be made. The exhibition of stock was unprecedentedly large and superior in qualities. The $1000 premiums for the best roadster, thorough-bred stallion and thorough bred bull, have drawn here many of the most celebrated animals in the country. The first premium was awarded to Charles B. Mack, of Lockport, Ky. The first premium for matched horses was taken by Wm. Reed, of Butler county, Ohio. A large number of Devon, Ayreshire, Hereford and Alderney cattle were also exhibited, and the prizes fairly distributed among the various States represented. The art department was full, and attracted much attention. It contained several gems by old masters, also a number of fine and spirited pictures of Western scenery.

Cheap Lecturing.

We are requested to state that our contributor, Mr. John R. Walker, being desirous of introducing cheap and elevated lecturing into the Southern States, contemplates, during the approaching season, a tour for that purpose, should his engagements between this and the first of November next, warrant his so doing. Mr. Walker announces that he will deliver either of his two acknowledged able lectures, viz: "The Age we Live in," or "Heroes and Martyrs," at any (not unreasonably remote) point in the South or South-West, at the uniform rate of *ten dollars*, for every such delivery. This is an opportunity for lecture committees which they may find should not be lost. All communications should be addressed to New York City.

Of Mr. Walker's ability, the following notices from the N. York press speak:

"THE AGE WE LIVE IN.—This is the title of a new lecture just concluded by Mr. John R. Walker of this city. Mr. Walker has been connected with the New York and Boston press for some time, and is a young man of considerable literary ability."—*N. Y. Sun. Times.*

"THE AGE WE LIVE IN.—This is a new lecture from the pen of Mr. John R. Walker, and judging from what we know of Mr. Walker's ability as a writer, we have no doubt that the theme, prolific in its nature, will be ably treated and give very general satisfaction."—*N. Y. Leader.*

"In connection with these remarks, [on 'The Age we Live in,'] we would take occasion to say that Mr. Walker has been for a long time past a prominent contributor to the New York and Boston press, to both of which he is well and favorably known."—*N. York Daily News.*

FREIGHT ON THE RAILROAD.—We believe the freight business of the North Carolina Railroad for this fall has been very heavy, and it affords us a pleasure to record the fact that such are the perfected arrangements for working the road, we have not heard the first complaint from any source in reference to delays of freights, &c. We have enquired of a number of persons who are doing business with the road, and they all accord great punctuality in the receipt of their goods.

GEN. JACKSON:—Old Hickory began his career as a teacher of an "Old Field School," in South Carolina, and in that vocation earned the money which supported him while he studied law. This is one among many curious and unexpected facts presented in Mr. Parton's forthcoming Life of Gen. Jackson, the first volume of which is now in the hands of the printer. Many eminent Americans have begun life as teachers, but we hardly expected to find the indomitable hero of New Orleans added to the list.

During Gen. Scott's absence, General Wool as senior officer, will be acting commander-in-chief in the Atlantic States.

Daniel Dodson, Esq., has been elected President of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Petersburg.

Important to Hotel Keepers.

We are requested by the proprietor of the Mansion Hotel, in this place, to call the attention of all honest men to the fact, that one Mr. Sears is making his "way through the world" at the expense of Hotel keepers. He is a cabinet-maker by trade, and his mode of operating is to engage work for a few days, send for his wife, and then leave to get work somewhere else. She remains behind till he writes for her, then goes to *visit* her *sick* husband, and leaves their bills unpaid.

They played that game here, and as they had no baggage, we presume it is not a new one with them. We learn they are now in Raleigh.

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG.—How is it that some men, thought to be so old, still look so young, while others, though young, look old? The cause very frequently lies with themselves. Mr. Rant once said, on being asked the reason:

"I never ride when I can walk; I never eat but one dish for dinner; I never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation, my simple diet prevents indigestion, and, never touching ardent spirits, my liver fears not being eaten alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of lasting youth—"a kind, unenvious heart."—Envy can dig as deeply into the human face as time itself.

Political.

In the September number of Harper's Magazine, Judge Douglas published a lengthy article expressive of his views of "Popular Sovereignty," which has since been replied to in an anonymous pamphlet of some length and of acknowledged ability. The authorship has since been attributed to Attorney General Black, of Washington. In a speech of Judge Douglas' at Wooster, Ohio, September 16th, he refers to the pamphlet at some length, and from what we can gather from the press, in manner not so courteous in language as is the pamphlet by Judge Black.—Without expressing a sympathy for or against either, politically, we think the general tenor of the press correct in condemning the use of vituperating language instead of argument on points of national importance. The Raleigh Standard says of the address:

"The essay by Judge Black was certainly courteous in language and style, and polite towards Judge Douglas. He indulged in no epithets—he applied no hard names to the distinguished Senator from Illinois. We regret that Judge Douglas has not adopted the same courteous and respectful course towards Judge Black. The latter certainly had a right to reply to the Harper's Magazine essay of the former, and it must be admitted by all that he did so with equal courtesy and ability."

The Richmond Enquirer, still more pointed in its language, says:

"Such unmerited denunciations tend to strengthen rather than impair the force of Judge Black's pamphlet. All rules of propriety would not have been violated if argument and reason could have accomplished the overthrow of the pamphlet. Denunciation and epithets are weapons used when argument and reason will not serve. He who gives precedence to the former over the latter evidences the weakness rather than the strength of his position."

LOSS OF AERINAUTS.—The fate of Thurston has possibly overtaken two more experimenters in aerial navigation.—Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, who made an ascent, on the 22d Sept.; from Watertown, N. Y., in La Mountan's mammoth balloon, have not since been heard from. Mr. Haddock has been for some time connected with the Watertown Journal.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro Wednesday night, September 28th., by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, Mr. JAMES W. DOAK, and Miss MARTHA SCOTT.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on Sunday night, September 18th. JESSE H. LINDSAY, JR., in the 28th year of his age.

Tribute of Respect.

At a called meeting of Greensborough Lodge No. 76, A. Y. M., held on the 19th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Grand Master of the Universe has summoned from our midst, our brother J. H. Lindsay, Jr. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow with submission to the will of God in this dispensation of his providence, yet we deeply deplore the untimely end of one so much loved and esteemed.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the dec'd in thus losing one so dear to them.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes—a copy furnished the parents, and one to the Patriot and Times with a request that they publish the same.

JESSE R. WHARTON,
GEO. H. GREGORY,
WM. ADAMS, } Com't.

OGLETHORPE MEDICAL COLLEGE,—*Savannah, Georgia.*

The *Fifth* Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will begin on the 14th of Nov. next. The *Preliminary Lectures* will open on the 29th October.

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For the full course	$105 00
Matriculation fee (paid once only)	5 00
Dissecting ticket	10 00
Diploma	30 00

One student from each Congressional District in Georgia; *one* from each Southern State, and *all the foreign Missionaries* of any religious denomination, *without exception*, educated gratuitously, save $15 only, for matriculation fee and dissecting ticket. The sons of Physicians have first choice of the beneficiary foundation, the sons of clergymen next, and all others are equal. For further information address

H. L. BYRD, M. D., *Dean.*
Oct. 8--6w. Savannah, Ga.

WISTAR'S BALSAM IN VERMONT. IRASBURGH, VT., May 5.

MR. S. W. FOWLE. *Dear Sir:* I am nearly out of the *Balsam of Wild Cherry*. You may forward, if you please, two or three dozen more. The medicine gives better satisfaction here in pulmonary complaints than any others that I have kept. I have tried it with perfect satisfaction upon myself, having been troubled with a severe cough for more than a year, and having profuse sweats for the last month. I had tried various popular remedies without material benefit; at length I tried *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and before I had finished the first bottle I found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure. Yours, respectfully,

HUBBARD HASTINGS.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE in announcing to our old friends and customers that we are receiving a very large and well selected STOCK of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, comprising the latest and most elegant styles of Coats, Pants and Vests. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Pistols, Walking canes; a good stock of Watches; in fact, everything usually found in a large Clothing Emporium.

We cheerfully present our goods for inspection, with the most perfect confidence in our extensive preparations to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. We boldly defy competition, not only in the assortment, but in the Great Bargains and inducements we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the approaching Winter is large, and cannot be surpassed; and having been bought of the largest houses North for **cash**, we can positively sell at **lower per cent.** than any other establishment in the same trade.

Thanking our friends, customers, and the public in general, for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them that they shall receive the best bargains to be had in this country. S. ARCHER & CO.

Greensboro, Sept., 1859.

THE OLD NORTH STATE, FOREVER. Look here, friends and Fellow-citizens, will you buy the noble State of North-Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this

New, Large and Magnificent Map

And you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Rail-roads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this GOLDEN PRIZE, now is the time. Map seven feet by five. Border views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published. PEARCE & BEST,
Hillsboro', N. C. 1859.

AGENTS WANTED for Every County in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above. (Oct 8-6m.)

NOTICE.—On the 15th day of October next at my dwelling house in Greensboro I shall sell all my house-hold and kitchen furniture consisting of one fine Secretary, marble top; one fine Bureau, marble top; with a large Looking Glass attached two common Bureaus, and Book case, two solid mahogany Tables; six or eight common Bureaus; one corner Cubbard; a quantity of Beadstead; two 8 day clocks; two extra corn shellers; two Wagons and Gear; two Buggies and Harness; one Cow and yearling; with various other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.

(Oct 8–1 w.) W. A. WINBOURNE

FAIR NOTICE.—Those indebted to the late firm of E. W. Ogburn, & Co., by Note or Account must settle up by the first of September, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

J. W. DOAK, *Surv. Partner.*
Aug. 8th 1859. 32–tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the Press, write Acrostics, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address, FINLEY JOHNSON,
107tf Baltimore, Md.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Oct. 5
Reported expressly for the Times
By Cole & Amis.

Bacon 12@15; Beef 4@5; Beeswax 25; Butter 15 @; Coffee 14a15, Candles, Tallow 20 @25, Adamantine 28@30, Sperm 40@45; Corn 0@1,00 Meal 0@1.00; Chickens 10 @15; Eggs 6a8; Feathers 40; Flour 5.00@6.00 Flaxseed 0.80; Hides, green 5, dried 10; Hay 50@00; Lard 12½@15; Molasses 35@40; Nails 6@7; Oats 35; Peas, yellow 75@00, white 75@1.00; Pork 8.00@8.50; Rags 2½@; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@2.50; Sugar, Brown 10@12½, loaf 15, crushed 15, clarified 15; Tallow 12½@15; Wheat 80@1 00, Wool 25@30.

NORFOLK MARKET, Sep. 29.
reported expressly for the Times.
By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants.

Flour, Fam'y	$6.75a7.00	*Flaxseed*,	1.45
Extra	6.00	*Beeswax*	33
Superfine	$5.25a5.50	*Dried Apples*, ₩ bu. of 28lbs.	1.40
Corn, Mixed	a W. 85.a87	" *Peaches*, 40lbs. ₩ bu.	3.00a3.25
Yellow	87	*Bacon*, W. sho'ld	9
Wheat, White	1 00a1.20	do. Sides	11
Red	1.00a1 10	N. C. & Va. Hog round.	11
Cotton,	11½	*Staves*, R.O. hhd	34
Peas, Black Eye	1 25	W.O. pipe.	50
Red & Black	70a75	do hhd	43
Lard, N.C. & V. no.)	14	do bbl.	28
do do 2	13		
Fish, Mackerel 1.	12.50		
do No 2.	11.00		
do 3.	10.00		

REMARKS.

CORN.—Receipts are very small and irregular, with but little more Old to arrive; hence transactions must be small until new comes off. The last sales of good Mixed and White were at 85 cts. No Yellow sold. The demand is quite good.

WHEAT.—Receipts are quite small, demand good. Sound, small lots of Red $1.08 to $1.10. Prime White $1.20 to $1.30. Inferior lots sell according to condition and quality.

COTTON.—Market quiet. Nominal prices are 10½ to 11¼ cts. Some small receipts of New.

FLOUR.—Receipts continue good and the stocks in store are large, mainly Virginia and Tennessee brands. Very little N. C. arriving, with a concession in prices. Sales of several thousand barrels for shipment have been made at $5.25 Superfine, $6.00 Extra, cash. Some choice brands of prime flour are held higher, but the consumptive demand for that is small and very little doing in it.

DRIED FRUIT.—Receipts of all kinds are increasing. Prime bright Apples, have sold at $1.30 to $1.40 per bushel of 28 pounds—latter rate for Extra. The demand quite fair.—Prime bright peeled Peaches $3 50. Extra $3.75 per bushel 40 pounds. Mixed black lots are dull. Some sale at $3.00. Unpeeled Peaches dull at $2.00 per bushel 40 pounds.

Great difference is made now between prime dry Bright and dark mixed lots of fruit. Former will sell, while latter are very dull and entirely neglected at almost any price.

NEW BLACK EYE PEAS.—The first lot of the season came in on the 24th a small parcel and sold at $1.00. We hear of several hundred bushels momently expected, but no farther sale as yet. We omit quotations as we cannot consider the market opened for them.

STAVES.—R O. Hhd. are in active demand at $34 to $35 for R O. Hhd. Receipts are small.

SUNDRIES.—Beeswax declined. Flaxseed sell readily. Hides are wanted but prices are lower. New Apple brandy is arriving freely.

Professional Cards.

GEO. W. COTHRAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,
at Law, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.
105–tf.

CALEB G. DUNN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR
at Law, **80 Nassau St. New York.**
☞ Will promptly and faithfully attend to business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collections of claims.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S. | J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C.
1–1y.

J. W. EVANS'
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE and Cheap Book-Store, 10 Pearl Street,
Richmond, Va.
Subscriptions received for the Times.

GEORGE T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI
Will attend the different COURTS held at the Capital, and in the adjoining counties.

Also, to the collection of debts, and persons who wish to have investments made in the West, may be assured, that his long acquaintance here, would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage.

JACOB T. BROWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,
☞ Will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111:1y

JOHN W. PAYNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.
Jan. 8, 1857. 53–1y.

JAMES S. PATTERSON,
PRACTICAL DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 1 Spruce Street, opposite city hall, New York.
Country orders carefully attended to.
Feb. 1859. 6–1y

MARBLE WORKS
By GEORGE HEINRICH,
Manufacture of Monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones, &c., at reduced prices, near the Depot, Greensboro, N. C,
☞ Orders from a distance promptly filled.
February, 1858. 110:1y

Conflict between Outlaws and a Vigilance Committee.

A friend, who has just arrived from Lafayette parish, informs us that on Saturday morning last, the Vigilance Committee of that parish were summoned to assemble and proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, about fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where an encampment of outlaws had been formed, and ringleaders of which had challenged them to battle. Accordingly, the law and order men of the parish, who had long suffered from these depredators, who had robbed, plundered, passed counterfeit money and murdered with impunity, quickly gathered, and taking a piece of artillery with them from the village of Vermillionville, started for the rendezvous of the outlaws. At 9 A. M. on Saturday about five hundred well equipped and mounted men suddenly appeared before the entrenched camp of the boastful defiers of the laws, where they found them in full force, with the Bayou well guarded, and a house in the centre of their position, loop holed, and otherwise thoroughly prepared for enduring a siege or resisting a storming party. The flag of their fraternity also floated defiantly in the breeze, and until the Vigilants had formed their order of battle, and unmasked their cannon, all looked as if the defense would be obstinate and sanguinary.

The sight of the big gun, however, struck terror into the hardened hearts of these outlaws, and *sauve qui peut* suddenly appeared to animate the warriors. Their number was about one hundred and fifty, many of whom having horses, managed to make their escape, but seventy of their force fell into the hands of the vigilants. Immediately a court martial was formed, consisting of two vigilants from each company, to whom the question was submitted whether the prisoners, notorious evil-doers, should suffer death or be paddled. By a majority of two, it was decided to inflict the paddle punishment, and thirty-six hundred blows were equally administered. One fellow committed suicide, by shooting himself, to avoid the paddle.

Subsequently, five others of the gang were found dead from gun shot wounds.

Our informant says that the news of this affair caused the greatest pleasure among all the honest and decent inhabitants of the parish where it occurred and the adjacent Attakapas parishes, which have long suffered from the depredations of this powerful and dangerous gang.—*N. O. True Deltu.*

A USE FOR THE GREAT EASTERN.—The British public have been devising uses to which the Great Eastern may be put that will be profitable to her owners. The war in China presents such an opportunity, for this enormous vessel could carry out a large body of troops more speedily than any other conveyance. We should not be surprised if the British government should yet charter this ship for that purpose. In that event there would be considerable disappointment on this side of the Atlantic, for curiosity is very strong and widely extended to see this monster of the deep.—*Philadelphia Lekger.*

COLORED PERSONS IN LOUISIANA.—Two colored sailors have been arrested at New Orleans for coming there contrary to the new State law. They have sued out a writ of habeas corpus to test the constitutionality of the law, which, it is alleged, is in contravention and violation of the Constitution of the United States and the treaties and acts of Congress regulating commerce between foreign nations and the several States of the Union.

ICE.—The Kent County News, published at Chestertown, Maryland, states that ice formed in that vicinity on Wednesday last.

TRANSPORTATION OF BIRDS.—Three hundred sparrows, carefully selected, were recently sent from England to Austria, to be naturalized in the latter country, and to assist the farmers in keeping down the armies of caterpillars, and other grubs that occasionally devour the harvests.

THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.—Geo. S. Hilliard, describing the House of Commons says:

The Sergeant at-Arms occupies a sort of box at the southern end. He appears in full dress—a Court suit of black, with sword and cocked hat. Being a gentleman of slender proportions, his legs looked to me like nothing so much as two pieces of black sealing wax. I was reminded of what Talleyrand said, after he had been examining through his glass a similar costume and of similar proportions: "I have been looking to see whether that gentleman has three swords or three legs."

GEORGIA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—The Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Cove Spring, Georgia, was re-organized under the act of the last Legislature. The principal, Mr. Dunlap, has recently made a full report of its workings.

GIFTS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL GIVEN INDISCRIMINATELY without Money to all persons ordering Books from CLARK'S Publishing House and great Gift Book establishment, No. 806 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. This establishment is conducted on a scale of unsurpassed Magnificence and Liberality, as thousands can testify, and universally acknowledged to be the most liberal and punctual GIFT Enterprise in the United States.

My New and Classified Catalogue of Books, a pamphlet of 48 large pages, contains a full list of Histories, Biographies, Travels, Adventures, Stories, Anecdotes, Tales, Narratives, Romances, Sports and Pastimes. Also, Religious, Theological, Classical, Philosophical, Botanical and Agricultural Works. Dictionaries, Lexicons, Albums, Annuals and Presentation Books, Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, in every style of Binding, together with all the Newest Works of the day, all of which are handsomely bound and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

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☞ A Fine Gold Watch accompanies every order of 100 Books ordered at one time from my Catalogue.

I am now publishing a series of Family Bibles, unsurpassed in style and cheapness, and expressly adapted for the trade. Orders respectfully solicited.

TESTIMONIALS.

As an evidence of the truth of what has been asserted, I append the names of a few gentlemen of high standing, whose veracity cannot be questioned, who have purchased or ordered books from me, and received Gold Watches, namely: WM. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., Middletown, Pa.; JOHN D. SKILES, Wholesale Grocer, Lancester, Pa.; Hon. G. G. WALKER Representative from Sommerset Co., in the Pennsylvania Legislature; Walter G. EVANS, Notary Public, Lancaster city, Pa.; JACOB MARTIN, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.; HIRAM FISK, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio: Mr. GEO. LENHART, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. J. L. FEARS Bear Creek, Henry Co., Georgia; Mr. THOS. SMEAD, Bedford, Pa., and JULIA CROSBY, 927, Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, who received a splendid Silk Dress Pattern, worth $15.

D. W. CLARK.

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AGENTS WANTED in every Town and Village in the United States. My terms to Agents are such as to afford them a liberal remuneration for their trouble. Full particulars may be had by addressing me as above—☞ Catalogues and show bills sent free to any address.

☞ *Orders left at Albright's Hotel, will be sent without risk to purchaser.*

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FACULTY.

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Theo. F. Wolle, Professor of Music.

W. C. A. Frerichs, Professor of Drawing, Painting, and French.

Miss Bettie Carter, Miss Lizzie Mayhew, Miss E. E. Morphis, } Assistants in Literary Department

Miss A. M. Hagen, Miss M. A. Howlett, Miss Fannie Ogburn, Miss Pattie Cole. } Assistants in Music.

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Miss Josephine M. Flint, Teacher of Vocal Music.

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Terms per Session of Twenty-one Weeks

Board, including furnished rooms, servants' attendance, washing, fuel, &c., (lights extra) $50; Tuition, $20; Incidental Tax, $1: French, $10; Latin or Greek, $5; Oil Painting, $20; other styles in proportion; Music on Piano, $22,50; Music on Guitar, $21; Graduation Fee $5. The regular fees are to be paid one half in advance.

The Collegiate year begins on the last Thursday in July, and ends on the second Thursday in June.

The winter uniform is Mazarine blue merino, and straw bonnets trimmed with blue: summer, plain white jaconet. The uniform is worn only in public. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts in the stores, or elsewhere, under any circumstances whatever.

For further information apply to the President. (11—1y)

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,

High Point, N. C. Railroad, 15 miles West of Greensborough.

Rev. N. McR. RAY, *Principal*, with efficient assistants.

The next Session of this Institution will begin the 1st, Monday in August. Its patronage and prospects are such as to render it probable that we shall not be able to accommodate all applicants with board in the Institution.—Those who desire therefore to board in the Institution would do well to apply soon. Arrangements have been made to accommodate any number in private families. The undersigned and his family dwell in the Institution Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have apparatus, new Pianos &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per session. Latin and Greek each $7,50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Board and half the tuition required in advance.*

☞ 30 *Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* ☜

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REV. W. I. LANGDON, *Proprietor.*

June 27th 1859.

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For circulars, etc., apply personally or by letter as above.

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IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE.

MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS, 363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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Jacob's Cordial
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Is The Only Sure
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And Positive Remedy
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And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
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Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
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It Never Fails.
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Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World. Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages, 100,000 Packages

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It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure, It is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed, If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia, Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease, Liver Disease, Liver Disease, Liver Disease, Liver Disease, Liver Disease, Liver Disease,

Jaundice, Jaundice, Jaundice, Jaundice, Jaundice, Jaundice, Jaundice,

General Debility, General Debility, General Debility, General Debility, General Debility, General Debility, General Debility,

Palpitation, Palpitation, Palpitation, Palpitation, Palpitation, Palpitation, Palpitation

Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness, Giddiness, Giddiness, Giddiness, Giddiness, Giddiness, Giddiness

Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits, Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Appetite,

Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back, Pain in Side and Back,

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In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit, In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit

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DR. BAAKEE

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

DR. BAAKEE, will give special attention to the following diseases:—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all other diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention given to the treatment of all skin diseases—Lumbago, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dispepsia, Piles and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; and also, all Chronic diseases pertaining to women and children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing, Cancer, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Swellings, Scald Head, Wens or Tumors of every description, and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by Correspondence, therefore, the patients must place themselves under the doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye, without the use of the knife or needle; and he cures all diseases of the EYES AND EARS, without the use of the Knife; and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES, and TYMPANUMS or (ear drums,) suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

DOCTOR BAAKEE is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physician and Surgeon now living; his fame is known personally in every principal city of the World. All letters containing ten cents directed to DOCTOR BAAKEE asking any question pertaining to any disease shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases can be treated by Correspondence except those mentioned that will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BAAKEE.

Office, No. 74 Lexington street, between Charles and Liberty streets, Baltimore, Md.

1-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all persons suffering under Chronic Diseases of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to Furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless M add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *Free of Charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2. South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec.*

June 11—1y.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL

The next Session will commence Monday, the 1st of August, Boys in this School will be prepared for entering any class in College; and special attention will be given to such as wish only a good practical English Education.

Tuition per session of Twenty weeks $20, One dollar for Contingences is required of each Student in advance

JOHN. E. WHARTON, *Principal.*

June 20, 1859. 178tf.

1500,000 lbs. Rags! Rags!!

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One Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds good Cotton and Linen RAGS.

For particulars address,

Dr. W. S. MILLER, Supt.,
Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

March, 1859. 12:6m.

HOLTON'S OINTMENT,

An Infallible Remedy, for Bone Fellons,

For the cure of burns, biles, sprains and bruises and for old and running sores of all sorts, either on man or beast. For sale at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

10.000 lbs. Beeswax wanted in exchange for Stoves, Tin-ware, or Cash, call and get the highest prices.

C. G. YATES,
West-Market, St., Greensboro, N. C.

July 8th, 1859. 28-3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

—I desire to sell my House and Lot, situated in a desirable place in Greensboro.

Terms reasonable. Enquire immediately of

Aug. 20—tf GEORGE M. ADAMS.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY W. R. HUNTER,

"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

My Dear Little Friends.—If any of you have a "Scrap-Book" you will find below some interesting items well worth preserving:

A GROWING COUNTRY;

or, Benjamin Franklin, the Postmaster General, in his gig.

It is now about a century since Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster-General of the American colonies, by appointment of the crown, set out in his old gig to make an official inspection of the principal routes. It is about eighty years since he held the same office under the authority of Congress, when a small folio, (now preserved in the department at Washington,) containing but three quires of papers, lasted as his account-book for two years. This simple fact brings up before us, more forcibly than an elaborate description, the vast increase in post-office facilities within a hundred years. For, if a postmaster-general were to undertake to pass over all the routes at present existing, it would require six years of incessant railroad travel at the rate of a hundred and twenty-five miles daily; while, if he were to undertake the job in an "old gig," he would require a lifetime for its performance. Instead of a small folio, with its three quires of pape, the post-office accounts consume every two years three thousand of the largest-sized legers, keeping no less than one hundred clerks constantly employed in recording transactions with thirty thousand contractors and other persons!

COLD.

For every mile after we leave the surface of our earth, the temperature falls five degrees. At forty-five miles distance from the globe we get beyond the atmosphere, and enter, strictly speaking, into the regions of space, whose temperature is 225 degrees below zero; and here cold reigns in all its power. Some idea of this intense cold may be formed by stating that the greatest cold observed in the Arctic Circle is from 40 degrees to the 60 degrees below zero; and here many surprising effects are produced. In the chemical laboratory, the greatest cold that we can produce is about 150 degrees below zero. At this temperature, carbonic acid gas becomes a solid substance like snow. If touched it produces just the same effect on the skin as a red-hot cinder; it blisters the finger like a burn. Quicksilver or mercury freezes 40 degrees below zero; that is, 72 degrees below the temperature at which water freezes. The solid mercury may then be treated as other metals, hammered into sheets or made into spoons: such spoons would, however, melt in water as warm as ice. It is pretty certain that every liquid and gas that we are acquainted with would become solid if exposed to the cold of the regions of space. The gas we light our streets with would appear like wax; oil would be in reality "as hard as a rock;" pure spirit, which we have never yet solidified, would appear like a block of transparent crystal; hydrogen gas would become quite solid, and resemble a metal; we should be able to turn butter in a lathe like a piece of ivory; and the fragrant odours of flowers would have to be made hot before they would yield perfume. These are a few of the astonishing effects of cold.

SALTNESS OF THE SEA AS AFFECTING NAVIGATION.

Surprise has been expressed that vessels going direct to Sebastopol take a smaller cargo than if they were only going to Constantinople, or that they diminish their cargo in the latter port before entering the Back Sea. The reason is this:—the density of the water of different seas is more or less considerable, and the vessels sailing in them sink in the water more or less, according to their density. The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water; and consequently, the salter the sea is, the less a vessel sinks in it. As, too, the more sail a vessel carries the deeper she sinks in the water, it follows that the more salt the water the greater the quantity of sail that can be carried. Now, the Black Sea being sixteen times less salt than the Mediterranean a vessel which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol must take a smaller cargo than one that only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the Sea of Azoff, which is eighteen times less salt than the Mediterranean. It is known that the Mediterranean is twice as salt as the Atlantic, once more than the Adriatic, five times more than the Caspian Sea, twelve times more than the Ionian Sea, and seventeen times more than the Sea of Marmora! The Dead Sea contains more salt than any other sea; it is asserted that two tons of its water yield five hundred and eighty nine pounds of salt and magnesia.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

It will be seen from the recapitulation subjoined, that the total length of "the Great River," with all its parts, is 51,000 miles.

Rivers.	Miles.
Mississippi and tributaries, not including those given below—aggregate length,	14,85
Red and all tributaries, " "	4,125
Arkansas " " "	5,540
White " " "	1,650
Ohio " " "	10,750
Missouri " " "	12,170
Illinois " " "	1,270
Wisconsin " " "	675
Mississippi, with all its inlets,	50,545
Outlets or bayous (in all,)	455
Total length of "The Great River," with all its parts,	51,000

COMMERCE OF THE GREAT RIVER.

The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce have memorialized Congress on the importance of removing the existing obstructions to commerce at the mouth of the Mississippi, and state that some idea may be formed of the immensity of the outward current of trade through it from the average annual quantity and value of the following articles, which are the chief, but by no means the whole of the productions of the South and West, which seek their market through this obstructed channel:

1,000,000	bales of cotton,	$35,000,000
60,000	hogsheads of tobacco	4,500,000
50,000	hogsheads of sugar,	2,500,000
100,000	barrels of molasses,	900,000
600,000	barrels of flour,	2,400,000
375,000	barrels of pork,	4,500,000
59,000	hogsheads of bacon,	3,500,000
1,150,000	kegs of lard,	4,200,000
52,000	barrels of beef,	364,000
400,000	pigs of lead,	1,200,000
800,000	sacks of corn,	800,000

Making together the sum of $59,904,000

Add to this a variety of other products amounting by well authenticated records to $30,000,000, and an aggregate of $90,000,000 will be shown to be the amount of this outward current of trade!

There are about 600 steamers on the Mississippi, measuring 150,000 tons worth $16,00 ,000, and carrying $250,000,000 freight yearly.

FACTS AS TO OYSTER EATING.

The consumption of oysters in London is enormous. During the oyster season of 1848-49, 130,000 bushels of oysters were sold in that metropolis! A million and a half of these shell-fish are consumed during each season in Edingburgh, being at the rate of more than 7,300 a day.

A London oyster-man can tell the ages of his flock to a nicety. They are in perfection when from five to seven years old. The age of an oyster is not to be found out by looking into its mouth. It bears its years upon its back. Everybody who has handled an oyster-shell must have observed that it seemed as if composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of them marks a year's growth; so that, by counting them we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the epoch of its maturity, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Judging from the great thickness to which some oyster-shells have attained, this mollusc is capable, if left to its natural changes and unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

Taking a walk with a lady is now called a balloon exursion.

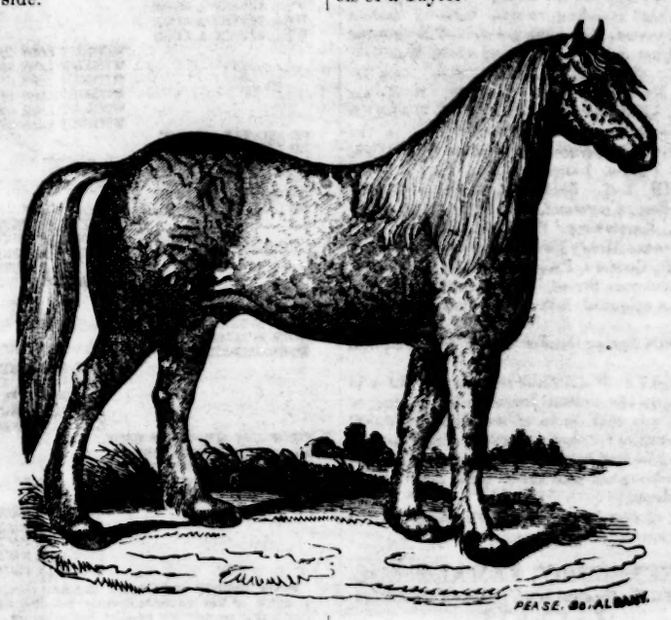
USEFUL INFORMATION.

CULLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, the farmer, and the house keeper.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.—Of the many methods of preserving fence posts from decay, none is perhaps more simple and cheap than the one of soaking them in blue vitrol. At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, in Hudson, N. Y., one of the members exhibited a post, which, previous to being placed in the ground, had been soaked in a solution of blue vitrol—one pound of vitrol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down, eight years since. This solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—spouts, shingles, stakes, bean poles, &c.

When oxen refuse to work equally as well on either side, or when they pull off against each other, yoke them on the side you wish them to work, and turn them out to feed in that way; they soon become accustomed to it, and work afterwards on either side.



The Arabian Horse is the most celebrated for endurance, spirit, courage, intelligence, and docility, of all the equine family. It has been imagined that the horse is naturally indigenous to Arabia, but there is no greater error; for, on the contrary, Arabia was one of the last countries of antiquity to which the horse was introduced. Nevertheless, in Arabia and the conterminous countries of Africa and Asia, the horse has arrived at such a degree of excellence as no other horse in a state of nature has ever attained. The peculiar characteristics of the Arabian horse are the perfection of his form, the flatness, strength, and ivory-like solidity of his bones, and his tendency to form hard, solid muscle, in contradistinction to cellular tissue or fat. The canon bone of a fourteen-hands-high Arab, though not equal to one-fourth of that of a Flanders dray-horse, in compass, exceeds it twenty times in strength and soundness. The Arab is small in size, rarely exceeding fourteen hands; he has a beautiful, lean, bony head, with a very broad forehead, large, prominent, expressive eyes, a nose rather hollow than prominent, a tapering muzzle, and large, well-opened nostrils; his mane very long, thin, and silky. In the desert he is the familiar comrade, tentmate, and playmate, of his master, as docile and intelligent as a dog. His ordinary food is one meal of barley, a few dates, and a draught of camel's milk, *per diem;* and on this scanty fare he will accomplish 60 or 80 miles a day for many successive days. The modern English and American thoroughbred horse is lineally descended from a nearly equal mixture of Arabian, Barb, and Turkish blood, and is, to all intents and purposes, the best horse now existing in the world. The most famous imported Arabs, and those which have transmitted the highest qualities to their posterity, are the Darley Arabian, brought to England in Queen Anne's reign; the Leede's brown Arabian; Honeywood's white Arabian; the Oglethorpe Arabian; the Newcombe bay mountain Arabian; the Damascus Arabian; the Cullen brown Arabian; the chestnut Wilson's Arabian; the Coorabe gray Arabian; and Mr. Bell's gray Arabian; the Bloody Buttocks and Bloody-shouldered Arabians; the Alcocks, and Devonshire Arabians; and many others of inferior note. The horse, long called the Godolphin Arabian, is now very generally conceded to have been a Morocco barb. Many Arabians have been recently imported, both into England and the United States, but they have in no respect improved the breed; and so low do they now rate as progenitors in England, that the colt of an Arabian sire and Arabian dam is allowed no less than 36 lbs. advantage in a race with English bred horses.

Those who defer their gifts till their death-beds, do as good as say, "Lord, I will give thee something when I can keep it no longer."

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

A SENSIBLE colored man, in a recent convention of his brethren in New York gave the following cut direct: "There has been a great deal of capital sheared from our wool, but we have gained none of the profits, and we should not be dumb before the shearers any longer."

Brother Aminadab, a stiff Quaker on receiving from "a worldly man" a blow on his face, turned the other cheek, to which a similar salute was applied.—"Friend," said Aminadab, "Scripture injunction being now satisfied, I will proceed to administer to thee a little wholesome correction," and he thereupon mauled his assailant most unmercifully.

An editor says that the reason why his house was not blown away during the late gale, was because there was a heavy mortgage on it.

Bayard Taylor, after all, is only a *journey*-man printer, and his "Tales of a Traveller" might just as truly be termed "Travels of a Taylor."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following is my solution, by analysis, of A. E. H's questions in the Times of September 24th.

QUESTION 1 The time past noon being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time past midnight, it is evident that the time from midnight till noon must be $\frac{1}{4}$; 12 hours (from midnight till noon) being $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time past midnight, $12 \div 4 = 3$ hours must be $\frac{1}{4}$, that is, the time past noon.

Answer, 3 o'clock.

QUESTION 2. Since, if the son only returns he is to have $\frac{2}{3}$ of the estate, and if the daughter only returns she is to have $\frac{1}{3}$, it is evident that the intention of the father is that the mother shall have $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as the son and the daughter $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as the mother, that is, for every dollar the daughter gets the mother must have 2 and the son 4; then $1+2+4=7$, hence the daughter gets $\frac{1}{7}$ of the estate; $5460 \div 7 = 780$; $780 \times 2 = 1560$; $1560 \times 2 = 3120$.

Answer:	$3120 Son's share
	1560 Mother's share
	780 Daughter's share

Proof 5460.

I hope this solution will prove satisfactory to your correspondent.

MARCUS.

An Irishman dropped a letter into the post-office the other day, with the following memorandum on the envelope: "Please hasten the delay of this."

It was a smart boy who owned up, that he liked everything good, but a *good whipping*. The same boy liked a good rainy day, too rainy to go to school, and just about rainy enough to go fishing.

A Chinaman went into a fancy-goods store and asked for some consistency.—He had heard consistency was a jewel, and he wanted a specimen.

Most kind of roots and barks are now used as medicines, except cube root and the bark of a dog.

Bill was reputed to be a very *hard* drinker. People were in error touching this point, and in order to remove such an unjust aspersion he invited C——to go to the nearest coffee-house. Arriving there Bill poured out a full glass of "red eye," and turning to his friend, remarked, "C——, you've heard that I am a *hard* drinker; in fact, it is notorious; and in order to disabuse the public mind please notice me." Emptying the contents of the glass into his capacious rectifying establishment with a "smile" in his eye, he looked full in C——'s face and concluded with, "Now did yer ever see any thing go down *easier* in yer life?"

Be not proud of thy riches, but afraid of them, lest they be as silver bars to cross thy way to heaven.

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